

HOME NEWS

Irish move to legalize homosexuality dismissed by court

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The High Court in Dublin yesterday dismissed a case which sought to legalize homosexuality in the Irish Republic.

The action taken by Mr David Norris, chairman of the Irish National Gay Federation, sought to have declared unconstitutional the provisions of the law which makes homosexual acts in private between consenting male adults a criminal offence liable to a penalty of penal servitude.

Mr Justice McWilliam said in his judgment that although the traditional attitude of the churches and of the general body of citizens towards homosexuality was being challenged, it was reasonably clear that current Christian morality in this country does not approve of buggery or of any sexual activity between persons of the same sex.

Mr Norris, aged 37, an English-born lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, sought a declaration that sections 61 and 62 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 and section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 were unconstitutional. Costs were awarded against him.

Mr Norris said afterwards that he would appeal to the Supreme Court and if necessary to the European Court at Strasbourg.

The Irish Republic was the only sovereign state in Europe with such laws, he said. They were in breach of the European

Convention on Human Rights. He intends to start an appeal to help to meet his costs of about £30,000. He called on all homosexuals in Ireland to help.

During the case, Mr Norris told the court that he was exclusively, congenitally and irreversibly homosexual. He was never sexually attracted by or to women.

He believed that about four per cent of men in Ireland were exclusively homosexual. Another larger group had very pronounced homosexual tendencies.

Mr Justice McWilliam, in his judgment yesterday, said: "It seems to me that it is not unreasonable for the assumption to be made, whether correctly or incorrectly, that the primary purpose of the sexual organs in all animals including man is the reproduction and perpetuation of their respective species."

The court, he said, was concerned only to discover whether the statutes referred to offended against the provisions of the constitution. Having regard to previous judgments, he said that the morality must be associated with the morality generally advocated by the Christian churches in the country.

Considering the matter in that manner, and having regard to the fact that marriage was recognized and guaranteed by the constitution and that homosexual relationships were not, he was of the opinion that the statutes related to buggery did not offend against the constitution.

Keeping an eye on the company car

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

The "spy in the cab", so unlabeled by Britain's lorry drivers, is about to be followed by the "spy in the company car".

Lucas Kienzle, a leading manufacturer of the tachograph which records speed, mileage, time on and off the road, and other details which some drivers would prefer to keep secret, is offering a smaller version specially designed for the car and light van.

The company thinks it will have a big application with salesmen, who will "just need to send in their data chart to claim mileage expenses", managers, and directors with company cars.

The mini-tachograph costs £130 and keeps a thief-proof record of how the car is used, weekdays and weekends. It is not required by EEC regulations as with lorries weighing over three and a half tonnes, but many companies on the Continent are installing it on a voluntary basis. Lucas Kienzle said in London yesterday.

Underneath by the fact that two-thirds of the 200,000 tachographs so far compulsorily fitted to lorries in Britain are not being used because the drivers will not use the device. There is a dramatic change in attitude towards tachographs, the company said.

WEST EUROPE/OVERSEAS



Demonstrators ignite smoke bombs during their march on Amsterdam's main railway station. They were protesting at the cost of the city's newly completed underground railway.

Nato's plan for Greek readmission rejected

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct. 10

The Greek leaders have informed General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, that they rule out any change in the Nato command structure in the Aegean as a price for the military reinforcement of Greece in the alliance.

This was emphasised in a letter sent by Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, to President Carter in which he also stated that Greece's early return to Nato's military wing was a condition for the continued presence of American bases in Greece.

Excerpts of the Prime Minister's letter, which Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, delivered to Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, in New York on September 26, were published in the newspaper *Eleftherotipia*, which published them today.

General Rogers has obtained Turkey's consent that its demand for a share in Nato jurisdiction in the Aegean—which has blocked Greek re-entry—should be discussed after Greece returned to Nato. However, Ankara's condition for this was that the Nato arrangements which until 1974 gave Greece exclusive air and sea control of the Aegean area, should be nullified upon re-entry.

The Greeks have now rejected this and they are threatening to close down the American bases in Greece only within the confines of the Nato alliance. No Greek government, he added, would agree to limit the national rights as the price for rejoining Nato. "Time is fast running short," the letter said.

Mr Mitsotakis told *The Times* today: "We are standing by to see the outcome of General Rogers's efforts. Our position is quite clear. It remains unchanged."

The official position is that if within a reasonable space of time Greece is not reinstated in Nato, the reentry application will be withdrawn and the United States bases closed. No specific time limit was set, but the end of the current year was referred to as a "crucial date."

"The fact that Greece wants to rejoin Nato's military structure," a Greek official said, "should be regarded in the present international circumstances as a small miracle. We do not see that we should be made to pay a price for it."

Mr Seymour, one of Britain's leading dancers, has rejoined the Royal Ballet company after two years as artistic director of the ballet of the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. Another change in the Royal Ballet is that Sandra Conley has been promoted from solo artist to principal.

Coach driver cleared

Mr Alan Grice, a coach driver, aged 22, of Swan Lane, Altrincham, Cheshire, was acquitted at Southampton Crown Court yesterday of charges concerning the death of three of his passengers through alleged reckless driving.

The Rev Michael Ball, aged 48, a monk, was consecrated Bishop of Jarrow in York Minster yesterday at a ceremony in which his identical twin brother, Peter, who is Bishop of Lewes, preached the sermon.

Murder charge

Mr Peter John Luckhurst, aged 19, of Exisle, Pluckley, Kent, was remanded in custody for six days by magistrates at Ashford yesterday charged with the murder of Miss Gwendoline Marshall, aged 79, a spinster.

The measures announced did little to increase the warmth of the President's reception by local councillors and deputies who had gathered in the town hall to meet him.

At Pierre Mauroy, the Mayor, who is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, explained to the President that the fact he had been invited to Lille in no way softened the position of the Socialist Party. Lille, he reminded M. Giscard d'Estaing, was the town where "The Internationale" was composed.

Opinion poll reveals the extent of anti-Jewish feeling in France

From Ian Murray Paris, Oct. 10

One in 10 of the French population does not consider a Jew to be a French citizen like others, while one in eight believes that there are too many Jews in France, according to a survey published today.

The Louis Harris opinion poll published in the weekly magazine *L'Express* was carried out three days after the attack on a Paris synagogue and used a sample of 1,000 people. It also shows that 49 per cent believed there were too many North Africans in France.

Both the Cypriot and Libyan governments reacted strongly today to suggestions that they could have been in any way involved in the bombing of the synagogue in which four people died.

The suggestions were made after the disclosure of the one clue discovered by the police: This centres on the remains of a Suzuki motor cycle found outside the synagogue after the bombing.

The motor cycle was the only vehicle which was not claimed, but the police succeeded in tracing its last legal owner through its log book. A Cypriot passport holder, had bought it, a fortnight ago from a dealer in western Paris. The dealer remembered the man showing him his passport in the name of Alexander Panayru and giving him an address in Nicosia.

An intensive police search then found that a man of that name checked into a hotel just off the Champs Elysees shortly before the day of the bombing, but that he had disappeared almost immediately after.

A check at the address in Nicosia has been unsuccessful, with nobody there claiming to know anyone called Panayru. The Cypriot Embassy here today denied that this was a name ever heard on the island, and said that the fact that the man spoke fluent French made it

very unlikely that he was really from Cyprus.

The Cypriot link has led to speculation here that the man involved might belong to one of the hard-line Palestinian groups, which are known to use the island as a base. These groups are believed to have received considerable financial and practical help from Libya in the past, but the Libyan Embassy here today issued a strong statement denying that there was any Libyan involvement in the synagogue bombing.

Plan dropped: Mr Samuel Flato Sharon, a member of the Knesset, said today the Israeli Government had talked him out of a plan to send a Jewish self-defence force to France.

Last Saturday, a day after the bombing outside the synagogue, Mr Flato Sharon announced that 12 Israelis had entered France to guard Jewish institutions and that 10 more would follow after completing their arms training.

This coincidence with the despatches about the alleged Israeli plan to send a Jewish self-defence force to France, was reflected in the way the *syndicat* the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

The feeling of a directed against the Pope himself, he said, was not an extreme one, but remained silent plenary sessions of the Holy See.

His presence, he said, was a brake on the feeling that the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

At the same time, he said, the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

East German decision on currency angers Bonn

Berlin, Oct. 10—Bonn angrily protested to the East German Government today over its decision to demand more Western currency from visitors and condemned the move as the biggest blow to relations between the two German states for many years.

Herr Günter Gaus, the West German permanent representative in East Berlin, delivered a sharp protest in a meeting with East German Foreign Ministry officials.

Last night, East Berlin announced that from next Monday all Western visitors would have to change at least 25 marks (£3.75) into East German currency for every day of their stay—almost double the present minimum.

East Germany denied today that it had intended to interfere with the flow of Western money into the GDR, but said the decision would align the monetary exchange requirement with inflation weakness in Western currencies.—Reuters and UPI.

Protest at Fiat layoffs halts Italian industry

Rome, Oct. 10—About nine million Italians stopped work today for four hours in protest against proposed layoffs by the Fiat car company.

Chemicals and industry came to a standstill and the three big labour federations organized mass meetings and marches.

The strike was in answer to the lay-off of 22,000 employees at a Fiat plant in Turin.

The next three months, Fiat's fortunes are a pointer to the economy and the unions fear disintegration after the layoffs.

Teacher persuades court to call time at 10 pm

Threat to Berlin's all-night pubs

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Oct. 10

Berlin is just one big pub that is open day and night, goes the refrain of the song by the Berlin pop singer Günter Gabriel.

But now the habits of the city's 5,665 pubs have been struck dead cold sober at the thought of hearing the German for "fine gentlemen please" at the unheard of hour of 10 o'clock at night.

West Berlin is the only West German city where the pubs are open all night, unless you count the hour between five and six in the morning when some, but not all, have to turn off the tap.

The Berlin pub, often simple, scruffy but full of atmosphere, is not only a tourist attraction, it is one of the city's best-loved institutions. The pub on the corner there is one for every 350 inhabitants—is the neighbourhood meeting point, where at all hours gregarious Berliners can go for a chat and a laugh with the people across the road.

The most unpopular person with the Berlin drinking community is a Frau Ute K. Peemöller, a schoolteacher, aged 37, who managed to get an injunction against one of the best-known pubs, the *Hundekeule* (the Dog's skull) obliging it to close at 10 o'clock at night.

She showed to the court's satisfaction that she had been forced into early retirement through addiction to medical drugs and incipient neurological disturbances, and that this had been caused by her long intellectual high society drinking and leaving the *Hundekeule* in cars at all hours of the night.

The *Hundekeule* promptly lost 80 per cent of its daily trade and Herr Joachim Born, the landlord, says he will have to close if he loses his appeal.

Fearing that the ruling will encourage other light-sleeping, non-drinking Berliners to have pubs closed down all over the city at 10 o'clock, the landlords called a one-night strike.

Last Wednesday evening more than 2,000 turned their customers out at 10 o'clock and about 1,500 landlords, with placards such as "The night only begins at 10 o'clock" and "No nightclubs after 10 o'clock" to launch against "the rulers who want to take the fun out of life."

The Berlin Senate, a spokesman said, was taking a "sober" view of the situation. The city Government was not going to introduce general closing hours and if people wanted them, they must fight the re-making 5,664 pubs out by one in court. And by the time they have finished, he said, "you and I will long since be dead."

But Mr Talboys strong opposition to which wants to New Zealand's exports than 55,000 tonnes, and to grant the permanent access.

The existing a for New Zealand's ports, almost all sold to Britain, and end of the year, new ones are agreed would be no legal their continuation.

Although they when Britain joins the French and munitions industry, they resent the large British market in New Zealand suppliers.

Mr Talboys will Brussels on Oct 10 more talks.

Worryin weekend now fact the Pope

From Peter Nichols Rome, Oct. 10

This will be an worrying weekend for the outcome of the trial of the bishop of the Roman Church, while his lions are obscure.

Next week the synod to plenary session moment. The carried out in small. They are producing, to be made in a session as the cautious, which about the drafting of a propositions, address Pope.

Tonight, there is among these bishops counting on a practice of the Roman Church's ban on art control that their being countered by opposition the Church.

They believe that bers of the synod shown courage in real issues, but to par the bishops at clearly equipped to live with the population control.

It was doubly that at such a crucial the Pope should be remarkable a statement general audience on about adultery in t.

For the most remarks were not. He said that artists should be looked at women in their hearts, including women, including wives.

This idea that, though even laud, constituted adultery kind of perplexed. It is explained from own point of view meaning that violence could destroy a relationship, is seen to reflect social problem — marriage is not un-

himself had an arc all forthrightly, followed by the advised condemn series of anti-clerics with the despatches bishops expected. It, far as it was reflected. One priest, already the way the *syndicat* the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

The feeling of a directed against the Pope himself, he said, was not an extreme one, but remained silent plenary sessions of the Holy See.

His presence, he said, was a brake on the feeling that the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

At the same time, he said, the Pope's speech to a audience, he broke off a bottle of whisky.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

When Onassis was to be with Jack November 22, 1966 the world will see President Kennedy stoned in Dallas. Onassis, flew from Hamburg to London to be with Kennedy.

During the next he grew more crushing toward Callas. When's pregnant, he insists on an abortion.

The *Sunday Times* publishes extracts from the memoirs of Maria Callas. Stassinosoulis, a Greek singer, Maria's and her decline.

Plea for more trials by magistrates

By Marcel Berlins Legal Correspondent

Lawyers should advise more of their clients to choose trial by magistrates rather than by jury, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association in London, Lord Hailsham said that the attitude of the legal profession was standing in the way of his aim of channeling more cases from the crown court to magistrates' courts.

"Despite the publicity of statistics proving the contrary, the conservatism of the profession is such that it is still too widely believed that magistrates were not equipped in a doubtful case. In fact, the acquittal rate in contested cases (in magistrates' courts) is about the same as in jury trials," he said.

The Lord Chancellor said there were some advantages in choosing to be tried by magistrates: the unlimited right of appeal by way of a rehearing of the trial, the speed of disposal and the lower maximum penalties.

Coincidentally, delegates passed by a large majority a resolution calling for the law to be changed so that people charged with the theft of goods of a value less than £50 should have to be tried by magistrates.

At present, however, low the value of the goods, a defendant charged with theft can choose trial by magistrates or a jury trial at a crown court.

Mr A. J. Brayshaw, a former secretary of the magistrates' association, gave the example of a woman charged with stealing two cabbages, who chose trial by jury, was granted legal aid, and was convicted after a trial lasting more than a day. She

was given a conditional discharge.

The magistrates also passed a resolution calling for speeding offences, where there were no complicating factors, to be punishable by a fixed penalty, similar to that used for parking offences.

Sir Thomas Skyrme, chairman of the association, said that much of the criticism of magistrates' courts in the media was biased, misleading and calculated to convey a false impression.

By undermining public confidence in the courts, the effectiveness of the law, which depended on acceptance by the community as a whole, could be destroyed.

He said that the training of magistrates should be the responsibility of a single authority instead of the proliferation of authorities, committees, and government departments.

Justice is affected by dirty courts, Bar chairman says

From Our Legal Correspondent Eastbourne

Conditions and facilities in court buildings for witnesses, jurors, defendants and lawyers were frequently inadequate and in many places appalling, Mr Richard Du Boulay, QC, chairman of the Bar, said yesterday.

Justice suffered as a result, he told the annual conference of the Law Society at Eastbourne. He urged all lawyers to press the Government to improve conditions.

"Witnesses and clients wait in draughty, dirty, ill-lit rooms. Jurors, still often provided with a minimum of information, are

herded by jury bailiffs and stand in a cold, cheerlessly lit, wasted hours."

Lawyers had to conduct whispered conversations with their clients in spare corners of draughty corridors.

For most people going to law was a disagreeable enough experience. "To expose them in the process to conditions by which they feel sullied and bemused is an outrage," he said.

"It is no use providing extra courts to deal with the backlog of cases unless those courts are properly equipped with decent facilities for human beings."

£1,000 for man who said police beat him

From Our Correspondent Wolverhampton

A man who said he was beaten at a police station had received £1,000 from the West Midlands police authority.

The money was paid into court in settlement of a claim by Mr Joseph Springthorpe, aged 54, of Willenhall Street, Darlaston, who went to the town's police station in August, 1978, after an incident involving a member of his family.

Mr Springthorpe said that he was knocked to the floor of the station, his stomach was stamped on and his head was kicked by a police constable. A file had been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions, but no action was taken against the officer concerned, Mr Springthorpe added.

Court asked to block homes transfer scheme

Eight London boroughs yesterday asked the Court of Appeal to block plans by the Greater London Council to transfer 55,000 council houses to their control.

They challenged a ruling by Mr Justice Wynn Jones that the Secretary of State for the Environment had power to consider the GLC's request for the transfer.

The boroughs, Brent, Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Hounslow, Lambeth, Lewisham and Waltham Forest argue that the 1970 programme, which resulted in the transfer of 100,000 GLC properties by mutual agreement last April, was no longer in force.

Judgment will be given on Monday.

Reporter says police officer was lewd during broadcast

A Scotland Yard traffic control inspector made lewd comments while a radio station reporter was trying to make a traffic broadcast, it was alleged at an industrial tribunal yesterday.

The inspector was said to have stood behind Miss Margaret Coles, aged 29, and said: "I am going to pull your knickers down and smack your bum" while she was on the air. Miss Coles was working for the London Broadcasting Company (LBC).

The tribunal in London was told of other allegations made about Scotland Yard's traffic control room staff during the 15 months that Miss Coles worked there for LBC.

The complaints were made by Miss Coles, who claims that she was unfairly dismissed.

She alleges that control room staff put a dead mouse on her chair; whistled and sang while she was broadcasting; tampered with her broadcasting equipment; and did not give her adequate traffic information.

All the allegations were denied by the traffic control

Inspector concerned, Mr Brian Corbett, now a chief inspector, after they were put to him during questioning by Mr Eric Blore, LBC's labour relations adviser, who was presenting the case.

Mr Blore said Miss Coles was eventually dismissed by LBC after she had burst into Scotland Yard's press bureau and had been offensive and abusive after being cut off in the middle of a broadcast.

Worrying Overseas

Albanians are obsessed with being invaded and live in a permanent state of siege

Now face Tirana breaks its silence to condemn Peking provocation

from Claudine Canetti
Agence France Presse
Tirana, Oct 10

Albania has opened the doors to its isolationist politics and its obsession with being invaded by the superpowers. China, in particular, has been castigated as a senior official for "doing everything in its power" to "invade" Albania.

Mr. Ymer Mindjazi, a member of the State Council for Cultural Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries, said in the first interview of its kind that the Albanian government has granted Western correspondents the right to visit the country, but that the Chinese are not convinced "as the Chinese are that the next world war will necessarily start in Europe."

Understandably, the Chinese are doing everything to avoid a confrontation in the Balkans, the other two superpowers will destroy each other, leaving the Chinese social-imperialists in sole command of the world.

Mr. Mindjazi said, as he termed "the face of these intrigues and conspiracies" must be the two superpowers, but by the three superpowers, it is especially vital that the peoples of Europe combat these dangerous manoeuvres.

Because of Albania's Stalinit and pro-Chinese attitudes, diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union were broken off in 1955, and three years ago Albania terminated its special relationship with China by making ideological attacks on the post-Mao Chinese leadership's foreign policy. Finally, in July, 1978, China cut off all aid to its Communist ally in the Balkans.

Answering questions on Albanian foreign policy from visiting French correspondents, Mr. Mindjazi said Albania rejected the notion of a country defending itself against one superpower by forming an alliance with another.

"It would be like lying down with the tiger to keep away the wolf," Mr. Mindjazi said, as he termed "the policy of open and independent principles."

While remaining true to its policy of good neighbourliness and to the democratic principles that govern relations between sovereign states, Albania is in favour of developing normal relations and extending trade, cultural and other exchanges with all countries that respect these principles, he said.

"Our country rejects all the chauvinist notions of the imperialists and social-imperialists, these international relations of inequality, arbitrariness and discrimination."

Not only that, he said, but Albania rejects and openly exposes the policies and acts of aggression by the imperialist superpowers as well as by the Chinese social-imperialism.

Asked what the recipe of a small nation like Albania for steering clear of superpower influence, Mr. Mindjazi said: "We are a people that resists superpowers and their intrigues. Albania's recipe as you call it, resides in our people's steadfastness in defending its freedom and independence, and in the inviolable unity of the people with the Labour (Albanian Communist) Party."

"Every citizen in our country stands as ready to defend the homeland as if a war were expected tomorrow. And, at the same time, each and every one of us goes about his business calmly, confidently, and enthusiastically—as if a war could never come about," Mr. Mindjazi said.

Turning to international events, Mr. Mindjazi attacked the superpowers for aggression "by interfering in every region of the globe, with the result that for every conflagration that dies down, another flames up in its place."

He added: "The Chinese are now taking an active part in the aggressive deeds of the superpowers."

"The arms race has reached its zenith. They say that when you see a gun hanging on the wall in the first act of the play, you can be sure it will be used in the last act."

Albania, he said, was not convinced "as the Chinese are that the next world war will necessarily start in Europe."

Commenting on the world economic recession, he admitted: "Certainly it is having repercussions in our country too, for we are involved in international trade, buying and selling."

However, thanks to measures already taken, thanks to the way we are organized and to our planned, centralized economy, the world crisis has affected neither the pace of our growth nor the people's standard of living. The fact that we have no inflation, rising prices, or unemployment speaks for itself," Mr. Mindjazi said.

IRAN/IRAQ WAR



President Hafez al-Assad of Syria taking his leave of President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday at the end of his visit to Moscow.

Iraqis display captured armour as tanks gather for Ahvaz fighting

From Robert Fisk
Al Amarah, Iraq, Oct 10

As if oblivious of reports that anti-tank weapons are being flown to Iran from Syria and Libya, the Iraqis today displayed the latest tanks and other armoured vehicles they have captured. They included at least 20 Chieftains, a small part of the 2,000 tanks the Shah bought from Britain.

If this seems a meagre haul from the Iraqi Army's central front opposite Dezful, a much more impressive collection of Soviet-built tanks—Israeli and more than 200—were gathered on the outskirts of Al Amarah, part of a division that seems destined for the fighting outside the Iranian city of Ahvaz. They are parked for about four miles across fields, roads and streets, protected by anti-aircraft guns and missiles.

Along the 350-mile highway between Basra and Baghdad this afternoon there were many convoys, including a long line of new Soviet-made amphibious troop carriers. They appear to be the new Russian BMD armoured. There was no evidence that they were part of the commitment of equipment allegedly sent to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba, although there was no doubt that the vehicles were new.

In view of this activity, it was perhaps surprising that the Iraqis could produce no more than 40 Iranian tanks, guns and troop carriers at Al Amarah. Some of the Chieftains had been hit by shells. One had apparently been captured at night—its searchlight had been shot out.

Inside some of the tanks were the remains of the crews. One vehicle had not only a round in the breech, but a copy of a British Ministry of Defence manual, marked "restricted" and coded W4557-1, on the 7.62mm machine gun, a document now being studied with interest by the Iraqi Army.

Jordanian help for Iraq supply line at Aqaba

Continued from page 1

tended for observing the local court. Close inspection of the decks of the ships revealed the extent to which vital commodities are now travelling through Jordan to Iraq, but not the open shipment of any weaponry.

The Jordanian authorities, using searchlights and extra dockers, are working day and night to clear the port under special instructions from King Hussein. I learnt today that cargoes now waiting to make their way to Iraq range from 12,000 tons of raw Cuban sugar to 1,500 tons of frozen chicken and two shiploads of rice which have arrived from the United States.

On the closely-guarded quay-side, packing cases destined for Iraq from the Soviet Union are openly stacked. One large pile was clearly stamped "From the USSR to the Ministry of Irrigation, Republic of Iraq" perhaps proving that successful wars in the Middle East are not fought with tanks alone, but with food and supplies.

Outside the dock gates, scores of heavy lorries wait through the night to carry the goods to Iraq, including refrigerated trucks requisitioned by the Jordanian Government from private owners.

The Russians today angrily denounced reports that they were sending arms to Iraq through Aqaba as "concoctions" to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's principled stand over the Iran-Iraq conflict (Our Moscow Correspondent writes).

They also rejected any suggestion that they would have intervened in the fighting had it not been for the warning by the United States.

Airlifts monitored: An airlift of supplies from Libya to Iraq continued today for the third day, according to Mr. Michael Gurdus, the Israel Broadcasting Service's highly regarded radio monitor (Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes).

He said Iranian Air Force Boeing 707s, 727s and 747s continued making the five-hour non-stop flights over Greece, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

Baghdad claims troops have crossed Karun

Basra, Oct 10.—Iraqi tanks today pierced a key Iranian natural defence line to establish a bridgehead on the south side of the Karun river which divides the besieged town of Khorramshahr, an Iraqi commander said.

Major Abdullah Hammud said Iraqi Soviet-built T62 tanks had crossed the Karun on a pontoon bridge built across the waterway.

If the reported thrust is successful it opens the way for an Iraqi advance towards the wrecked Iranian oil refinery at Abadan, a prime target for Iraq.

Turning point: The Gulf war appears to be entering a new phase with reports that the Iraqis are using, for the first time, advanced ground-to-ground missiles (Tevfik Mishlawi writes from Beirut).

This is regarded as a turning point in the fighting, which entered its nineteenth day today. Tehran claims 120 people killed after a missile attack on Dezful yesterday.



The limits of the Iraqis' advance and their latest positions according to western intelligence sources are shown in the above map. An Iraqi commander says his tanks have crossed the Karun river establishing a vital bridgehead towards the prime target of Abadan. The Iraqis claim they have mounted a counter-offensive west of Ahvaz.

Tehran threatens retaliation for bombing of cities

Tehran, Oct 10.—President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran said tonight that if Iraq continued to bomb Iranian cities he would advise the people of Iraq to flee populated centres.

In a radio and television interview he said Iraqi forces had been able to get away with attacks on Iranian towns because Iran did not want to inflict casualties on "our Iraqi brothers."

He went on: "But if it continues we have to ask the people of Iraq in the cities where there are bases to evacuate them in order that we can respond to their fire."

The President was speaking after reports that Iraqi bombardments, with weapons including surface-to-surface missiles, had caused more than 200 deaths in cities in the south western province of Khuzestan.

Air Bani-Sadr referred to the attacks on these cities, as well as Tehran and Tabriz, and said that today the Iraqis had bombed Shushtar, in Khuzestan, and Sardasht, a border town in Kurdistan.

"Of course we have protested strongly to international authorities that this is a criminal government which does not obey wartime regulations at all," he said. He did not identify the authorities.—Reuters.

Britain to send more troops to Chinese border

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain is to increase the number of troops in Hong Kong to try to stem the tide of illegal immigrants from China.

The garrison was reduced to four battalions, three of them Gurkha regiments, after the 1974-75 Defence Review. In addition to a squadron of RAF helicopters and five Royal Navy patrol boats.

But the immigration problem has since become so acute that an additional British battalion had recently to be drafted to the colony to help to man the straggling border on a temporary basis.

Now another, permanent battalion is to be sent to the hard-pressed garrison, which has already caught more than 64,000 illegal Chinese immigrants this year. At least as many are thought to have successfully penetrated the security screen.

The increase in the garrison's strength is being made under a new defence costs agreement with Hong Kong.

Hong Kong will continue to pay three-quarters of the costs of maintaining the troops there. This will be a "substantially larger" sum than in the past, however, because of a new, more accurate system for assessing the costs.

Candidates' campaign trails cross in Florida

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 10

President Carter's promise to lift the tone of his election campaign by avoiding personal attacks on his Republican opponent has been short-lived.

In a television interview in Florida, where he was campaigning today, the President said he thought "it would be a bad thing" for the United States if Mr. Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, became President.

"I don't know what he would do in the White House but his opposition to the Salt II treaty, his opposition to many of his programmes like minimum wage, workmen's compensation, his call for injection of American military forces into place after place when diplomatic means could solve those problems, indicate to me he would not be a good president, a good man to trust with the affairs of the nation in the future," Mr. Carter said.

The strategy of the President's latest campaign, which he had pledged he would adhere to this week that he would henceforth avoid personal slurs on his opponent.

During the earlier part of a two-day campaign trip to the South, he had seemed eager to stick to his new campaign strategy although he continued to attack Mr. Reagan's policies strenuously.

The paths of the two candidates crossed in Florida today. Mr. Carter's campaign headquarters in Tampa, where he had been campaigning, turned down the offer of a Republican candidate to debate their differences.

President Carter accepted the invitation for a direct encounter in Tampa, but Mr. Ronald Reagan turned down the offer. The Republican candidate reiterated his long-held position that he was willing to debate

Hongkong can have its dog and eat it

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Oct 10

Hongkong's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in its annual report, has repeated its controversial claim that the dog is wrong to kill dogs for eating, it is not necessarily wrong to eat them.

"The Western mind accepts fowl and fish as edible and ignores the taste of the devil and fish in the same dish," said Mr. T. J. Gregory, chairman of the RSPCA executive committee.

"It must be remembered that dog meat is freely available throughout China."

"It seems that emotions are stirred not so much by the means but the end. Our society condemns and may only condemn the means to the end, and not the end."

Regarding a dog and waiting for it to writhe in death or putting it in a sack and beating it up until it dies are among the methods abhorred by the RSPCA.

In last year's more strongly worded report, Mr. M. A. Webster, the then chairman of the Hongkong RSPCA, said: "There is nothing sacred about a dog. That does not mean that we would, or could, eat our pets."

But it does mean there is no logic in the view that dogs should not be eaten. Provided the dogs are specially bred for the table (not pets or trained dogs) and provided the killing method is humane."

Major John Langham, the manager of overseas operations of the British RSPCA, declared in London: "Our council was profoundly shocked by the dog-eating declaration. We are absolutely appalled that an official spokesman of a branch of this society should be the one to condone this practice."

US Elections

Both the leading candidates took their campaign to Florida today because it is a state which either of them could win in next month's election.

Mr. Carter's campaign in the state has been managed by the large influx of Cuban refugees, while the many pensioners who have come south for the sun are suspicious of Mr. Reagan's ambivalent attitude to social policies.

Union support: Mr. Reagan won support from another labour organization when delegates to the National Maritime Union convention unanimously overturned a decision by their leaders and endorsed him.—UPI.

\$6m Trudeau advertising drive under attack

From Jack Best
Ottawa, Oct 10

The debate on Mr. Pierre Trudeau's constitutional package has taken a new twist with the Parliamentary Opposition mounting a full-scale attack on a \$6m (£2.1m) advertising campaign promoting the Government's position.

In a separate development, two provincial premiers—Mr. Brian Peckford of Newfoundland and Mr. Allan Rock of Saskatchewan—criticized the Prime Minister's formula for bringing home the British North America Act, Canada's present constitution.

The Government advertising campaign, conducted through television and public billboards, was the subject of an angry two-hour Commons debate yesterday, triggered by an opposition question of privilege.

Mr. Joe Clark, the Conservative opposition leader, called the advertising campaign "which the Government insists is about to end—a grave abuse of both Parliament and of public funds."

It was part of a new approach to public persuasion involving

Volcano spews ash again

Vancouver, Oct 10.—The volcano "Mount St. Helens" in Washington state spewed signs of activity yesterday after two months of relative quiet.

In an eruption on May 18, 34 people died and 20 disappeared. Yesterday, the volcano sent ash and steam columns 15,000 ft into the air.

Party spokesman assassinated in El Salvador

San Salvador, Oct 10.—Left-wing terrorists today assassinated the chief spokesman for the Christian Democrat Party in an ambush near his home in the centre of San Salvador.

Witnesses said Senior Melvin Rigoberto Orellana died instantly when his car was fired on after he had driven only 200 yards from his house.

"A group of youths were waiting for him with high-calibre weapons," one witness said.

The left-wing Popular Liberation Forces terrorist group, which yesterday said its members had killed Mr. Archibald Dunn, the South African Ambassador, was responsible for the murder, the witnesses said. The claim has not been confirmed.

Senior Orellana, aged 35, was the national information secretary for the Christian Democrat Party, which has two members on the ruling military-civilian junta.

The Popular Liberation Forces, in a statement yesterday, said they killed Mr. Dunn, aged 61, after holding him hostage for almost a year because of his role in the government's bureaucratic inefficiency and a shortage of manpower with seven out of 10 young men going to the military.

Nobel Prize shared by France and America

Stockholm, Oct 10.—Two Americans and a Frenchman shared the 1980 Nobel Prize for medicine today for pioneering discoveries in the field of genetics and the human body's fight against infection.

They are Professor Georges Klein, of the Pasteur Laboratory, Paris; Professor Jean Dausset, of the University of Paris; and Professor Baruj Benacerraf, of Harvard University pathology department, and Professor Jean Dausset, of the University of Paris.

Their discoveries showed that each individual has a distinctive surface to his body cells in the same way as he has distinctive fingerprints and that this intricate self-structure determines whether a person can accept grafts of organs from other people, and resist cancer and many other diseases, the Swedish Karolinska Institute announced.

In his citation, the Institute noted the three men had discovered "genetically determined structures on the cell surface that regulate immunological reactions."

Professor Dausset, describing a selection of more or less surprising said research, hoped it would result in better medical support for French research.

"This is a very prestigious award for French medical research," he said. "I hope it will be a stimulus for all French scientists to material and financial means to aid their work." He described his co-winners as "excellent friends."

Professor Benacerraf was born in Venezuela but came to an American citizen since 1953, described the result as a "story for science. He said was "very surprised" to be awarded the prize. "I am very happy," he added.

Professor Klein was not available for comment today.—UPI, Inter and Agence France-Press.



Professor Jean Dausset



Professor Georges Klein



Professor Baruj Benacerraf

of mice showing that a very small genetic difference between two strains was sufficient to lead to the rejection of tissue transplanted from one strain to the other.

Professor Dausset helped to establish that what was true for mice was true for man. He was led to this conclusion by way of the complex genetic basis of naturally occurring antibodies that can destroy human white blood cells. Professor Benacerraf discovered that there was a genetic basis to the phenomenon of transplant rejection, and so by transplanting tissues between inbred strains

Uganda provincial capital seized by invading force

Kampala, Oct 10.—Mr. Oremia Kampala, the Ugandan Foreign Minister, said today that an invading force had crossed the border with Zaire and Sudan to the north-west of Uganda and captured the provincial capital of Arua.

He did not say who the invaders were, but yesterday Mr. Oremia, the chairman of the ruling Military Commission, said the attacks had been mounted by former Ugandan officers who fled after the army regime was overthrown in 1979.

Arua is the main city of an area which was the tribal stronghold of Idi Amin.

Typhoon leaves Vietnam economy reeling

From David Watts
Singapore, Oct 10

Typhoon damage in Vietnam's year could prove as disastrous as the storm havoc of '78 from which the country never fully recovered.

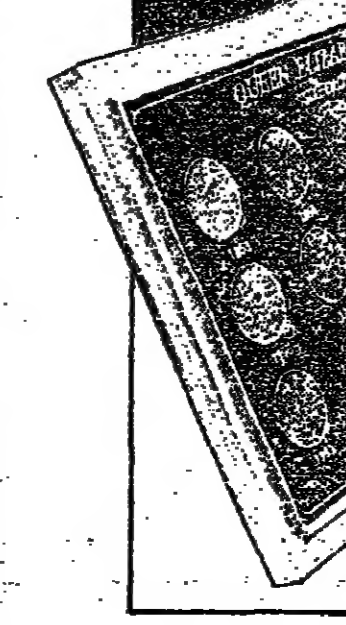
Vietnam has been struck by typhoons this year.

The typhoons have made half a million people homeless and another 3,500,000 need immediate help. The World Food Programme is distributing 11,500 tons of wheat stockpiled in the country against such emergencies, but the Vietnamese are likely to need a great deal more after Typhoon Ruth. Direct losses are estimated at 250,000 tons of rice, 100,000 buildings.

The typhoons have made half a million people homeless and another 3,500,000 need immediate help. The World Food Programme is distributing 11,500 tons of wheat stockpiled in the country against such emergencies, but the Vietnamese are likely to need a great deal more after Typhoon Ruth. Direct losses are estimated at 250,000 tons of rice, 100,000 buildings.

Even in a normal year the country has to rely on food aid from socialist block countries

ONLY £5.95



FAREWELL TO THE SIXPENCE

On the 1st July 1980 one of Britain's best loved and most historic coins ceased to be legal tender. The sixpenny piece was first introduced in 1551 in the reign of Edward VI, during its 428 year history it has inspired nursery rhymes, songs and was the favourite calling card of sailors in exchange for a tooth lost under a pillow.

Sadly the humble 'tanner' is with us no more, but you can hold onto a cherished part of British history with this collection of the last 15 dates of sixpences ever issued.

Each set contains a complete set of Elizabeth II sixpences from 1963 to 1967, and includes all the dates from the early part of H.M. The Queen's reign. All are in selected condition and are superbly housed in a specially designed display case.

BLUEGROVE LTD, 800 Green Lane, Becontree, Essex.

Please send me "Farewell to the Sixpence" (boxed collection) at £5.95 per set.

I enclose Cheque/PO for £ or charge my Access/Barclaycard

Order now to ensure delivery within 7-14 days.

Name _____

Address _____

Signature _____

MONEY BACK IF NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED (Refund 1972/80)

BLUEGROVE 800 Green Lane, Becontree, Essex, TT 10 2

Saturday Review

The birth of the Bouffes-Parisiens

by Alexander Faris

In 1854 the 34-year-old Jacques Offenbach saw little hope for his future in France, the country of his adoption. Although the slim blond-haired young German Jew had made a hit in the aristocratic salons of Paris as a virtuoso cellist—he was once described as "the List of the Violoncello"—he found little satisfaction in his regular job at the Théâtre-Français, a "straight" theatre, where he composed and conducted incidental music. His ambitions as an opera composer were as yet unfulfilled.

This was partly his own fault. He had promoted one or two concerts of his compositions, and, "emboldened by success," as his friend the photographer Nadar later wrote in a memoir, "he began his 3,997 visits to the various directors of the Opéra-Comique, who were entrusted with the encouragement of the young." But he met with consistent rebuffs, perhaps because of his ceaseless pestering, but perhaps, too, because of the power of revered masters like Meyerbeer, whose music was so often the target of Offenbach's musical parodies. "Because he was a gifted ironist," wrote Debussy, "Offenbach was possibly the only man to perceive the future of such music. Above all, he was able to expose the hidden element of farce which it embodied, and to exploit this. We know how successful he was. But no one realized what he was about, because it was so much taken for granted that Meyerbeer represented the great art at which one was not allowed to smile."

For whatever reason, the doors of the musical theatre were closed to Jacques Offenbach. Almost in despair, he wrote to his favourite elder sister Renette in Cologne about a new project:

Dear Netta,
Last year I wrote you a confidential letter about my situation... Unfortunately my situation has improved... I am still worse, for I can only last another six months: the golden future I dreamt about doesn't come, and every day a little more hope goes out of the window. But I am not exaggerating my position... Living gets more expensive here from day to day and money is becoming scarce... In my position, unlike that of some others, a certain degree of luxury is necessary. I wouldn't even be able to meet my wife's needs if she did not have such a friendly brother who gives her presents of all sorts. Never mind all that; you will see in this letter that I am not a superfluous man. I tell you that the project I've had for some years to go to America for a while will certainly come about at the beginning of September. My wife will then go with the children to her father's house at Marseille...

Jacques and his French wife Renette had two daughters, Berthe, five, and Mimmi, three. As for the concert, very difficult to arrange, well into the season; that would not hinder things, but the concert, this winter haven't done any business. Even the man who gives the best concert every year hasn't been successful. People are economizing with money and don't want to go to concerts. Those who used to buy 10 or 12 of my tickets, have only taken two this year. The reason is this: damned (Crimean) war. Above all, the rich folk have been leaving in the last two weeks, specially in the last few days. All those who have had the time and the money are going away because of the cholera epidemic. Believe me, it is a serious decision to set off for America and leave my family, but it has to be.

But he changed his mind. Possibly he now saw that conditions were favourable for the realization of another dream. In a later account of his years with the Comédie-Française company, he wrote: "I stayed at the Théâtre-Français for five years, from 1850 to 1855. It was during this time that, faced with continuing 'impossibility' of having my works performed, I had the idea of starting a musical theatre myself. It seemed to me that comic opera no longer existed at the Opéra-Comique; that truly light, gay and witty music, music with life in it, in fact, was gradually being forgotten. The composers working for the Opéra-Com-

ique were creating little grand operas. They saw that there was a job to be done by the young musicians who, like myself, were fretting in vain at the doors of the opera houses. He began to keep his eye open for premises where he might establish his own theatre. At this time Paris was looking forward to a Great Exhibition, planned for the spring of 1855, which was to demonstrate to the world the spectacular growth of French industry and commerce, and reinforce the prestige of the new Emperor, Napoleon III. The site was on the Champs-Élysées (Barron Haussmann had not yet redeveloped Paris, and the present avenue des Champs-Élysées was an allée planted but unperfected). Offenbach heard that the sale of the site, near the exhibition site, had fallen vacant. This little wooden-bus barrack-room of a theatre was nothing much and, lit by candles and oil-lamps, must have been a serious fire hazard, but the public was expected to flock to the neighbourhood for the exhibition and that was enough for Offenbach. He applied to the Minister of State for the Fine Arts for a licence to present musical shows. His application had to satisfy the Prefect of Police, the Ministry of the Interior and others.

While waiting for this battery of officials to make up their minds and trying to raise the necessary money, he little one after called *Ouyaya ou la Reine des Îles*. The story concerns Racle-Mort (Scrape-to-death), a double-bass player at the Ambigu theatre, who is asked by his conductor for falling asleep on his instrument. Feeling that his talents are not recognized by an ungrateful country he sets sail for America, but is wrecked on a desert island and takes prisoner the Chinese who live there. He dresses them in his clothes except his hat, collar, tie and boots, and orders them to entertain their queen, Ouyaya. Racle-Mort sets the royal laundrywoman's bill to music, with variations in the Italian style. He sings to Ouyaya. But the cannibal queen is glancing at the bass-player with hungry eyes. He distracts her for a little by playing the double-bass. She is delighted by the sound. He plays a waltz, which goes down well, but again only wins a temporary reprieve. Not wishing either to become the queen's dinner or to prolong his role as a prisoner, he decides to escape. He takes his double-bass as a boat, and, with a handkerchief for a sail, makes his escape, cooking a snail, as he sails away. At Ouyaya, Queen of the Isles.

This piece, the first Offenbach farce, was accepted by the company, Impresario Hervé and opened on June 26, 1855, at the Folies-Nouvelles. By that time, however, Offenbach had hardly had time to even get to see it. Things had come to a head quickly. The capital for his theatre venture had suddenly fallen into his lap. One of Jacques' newer friends was Henri de Villemessant, a newspaper owner who had recently founded *Le Figaro*. Villemessant was a wholehearted supporter of imaginative private enterprise, and something of a gambler. He had backed the two young men who started *Les Magasins du Louvre*, one of the world's first department stores. According to his memoirs, he told him he had "raised" 20,000 francs, which may in fact have come out of his own pocket.

The carefully worded application for a licence to present "one-act comic plays with music for two or three characters only." "This little summer show," ran the document, "will have for its title 'Les Bouffes-Parisiens'. Within three years, the 'little summer show' established in a permanent theatre, will become one of the most famous theatrical entertainments in Europe, with such disparate admirers as Tolstoy and Thackeray. Offenbach was duly formed. The company would draw a salary as manager and receive the royalties on his music. Villemessant was to have a backer's percentage. Having just started publishing the *Bouffes-Parisiens* as a "pin enterprise." It was decided to open the theatre on July 5, 1855, which gave Offenbach less than a month in which to equip the theatre, recruit actors, orchestra and staff, find authors to write material for the opening programme—and compose the music.

There was a crisis when the authors who had promised to write the prologue withdrew.



Jacques Offenbach, who died a hundred years ago this week as the "List of the Violoncello" with his theatre, the Bouffes-Parisiens, and (below) his backer Henri de Villemessant, the founder of *Le Figaro*.

Offenbach could find no author available and willing to write the prologue. He remembered that Ludovic Halévy, nephew of his former mentor, the composer Fromental Halévy, was said to have ambitions as a dramatist. Offenbach rushed over from his theatre to see him, and then told him the story—how he would have to write for three performers only, and they were already cast; he must incorporate some musical ideas by now written and in rehearsal, and so on. Halévy accepted the conditions as a challenge; so began one of the most felicitous collaborations of nineteenth-century theatre. When Henri Maret later joined the team they produced, among many others, the librettos for *La Belle Héloïse*, *La Vie parisienne*, *La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein*, and *La Périochole*. Maret and Halévy, whom Offenbach called "Mait' and "Hal", also wrote the libretto of Bizet's *Carmen*.

The limiting clauses in Offenbach's theatre licence were the result of a Napoleonic decree of 1806, under which the theatre was restricted to its own genre. The size of the orchestra was not decreed by law, but space and economics limited it to a maximum of 18 players. Thus the scale of the productions was predetermined. The nature of the material was governed by Offenbach's love of satire, parody and caricature. His ideas were justified from the start by the enormous popularity of *Les Deux Aveugles*, a "bouffonnerie musicale," about two swindling Parisian beggars. This piece was the hit of the opening night. Pradeau and Berthelier, playing the beggar-musicians, became stars. (A century later Ted Ray and George Chisholm dignified British television audiences in the same parts.)

Another future star soon arrived. One day Berthelier came to see Offenbach. With him was his mistress, a 22-year-old blonde called Hortense Schneider. She had recently arrived from Bordeaux and wanted an audition. Offenbach heard her sing. "Are you going to have more singing lessons?" he asked. "Miserable child! If you dare, your bottom and tear up your contract, for I am engaging you at 200 francs a month, do you hear?" Hortense Schneider made her debut at the Bouffes on August 21, 1855, in *Le Violoncelle*. She was instantly adored. Within the next

12 years the world may hear as *La Belle Héloïse*, *La Grande Duchesse* and *Le Périochole*. Later she was to have many noble admirers, and became the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. When he died, in 1910, Hortense, then nearly 80, spoke of him to Offenbach's grandson: "Poor dear Edward! It was hardly worth the trouble of being king of England and Empress of India, only to finish so soon... What a faithful and good Prince of Wales he was! Did you know that he loved to walk my dogs in the passage des Panoramas while I sat on stage... In the theatre all the women had dogs... I've always loved dogs... They've often consoled me for the infidelity of men; I've had as many as eight at a time, not men, idiot dogs (he added, on seeing my smile)... My Great Dane was called Gilda, my Pomeranian Milette, but my favourite was a dandy little English terrier, Carlo, who weighed exactly 800 grammes; he lived in my fur muff."

The immediate success of the Bouffes had created a new problem. It was obvious that the show could outlast the Exhibition, which was due to close in the late autumn. But after that nobody was going to come through the snow to the darkened Champs-Élysées. In the passage Choiseul, not far from the Opéra, there was a small theatre known as the Théâtre des Jeunes Éléphants. For many years it had been run by Louis Comte, a conjuror and illusionist. Comte, a Swiss Protestant, had put on respectable shows for children. His son Charles was now in charge, and welcomed the idea of a change. Offenbach went into business with him and obtained a new licence. The theatre was renamed the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens. It was knocked down and rebuilt in 1863, and now fronts onto the rue Monsigny, but the back of the theatre still opens into the old glass-roofed arcade of the passage Choiseul, where, in the absence of a foyer, Offenbach's audience used to meet and chat in the intervals.

For the opening of the new theatre, Ludovic Halévy and Ernest Léprieux devised "*Bacchanal*," described as a "choreographic musical." Taking advantage of Offenbach's newly acquired

permission to use four characters instead of three, Halévy invented Fé-ni-han, ruler of Ché-no-or, an oriental kingdom, and his followers Ké-lé-ko, Ko-ko-ko and Fé-ni-han-ko. Much of the comedy arose from their use of nonsense Chinese, just as later Ké-lé-ko, Fish-Tush and Pook-Bah heard the Mikado's retinue sing pseudo-Japanese gibberish. But if Gilbert and Sullivan got the idea from *Bacchanal*, Offenbach may have known of a parody of India, known of a parody of the Cologne carnival of 1841, called *La Ze Zi Ze Zu*, or *der beifällige Nais, eine chinesische Dummheit* (*La Ze Zi Zu* or the Wicked Nais, a Chinese Farce). An extract from *Bacchanal* is that the four principal characters turn out to be Frenchmen in disguise.

In the score Offenbach, as well as amusing himself with pseudo-oriental jokiness, wrote a parody of Bellini to which Halévy supplied an absurd Italian text. In the finale, Meyerbeer, as so often, was the target of Offenbach's satire. Fé-ni-han, about to be executed, wishes to die in the noble manner of *Les Huguenots*. Interrupting a noisy battle-hymn, *Le Bacchanal*, which has a striking resemblance to the opening bars of *Carmen* (1875), he calls on his comrades to join him in the melody of the chorale *Ein feste Burg*, the phrases of which are interspersed with ridiculous vocal parodies of trumpet fanfares. Here we have Offenbach parodying Meyerbeer quoting Luther. Pellion is piled on Ossai, the essence of farce.

Meyerbeer, who by now accepted Offenbach's parodies with a good grace, attended the Bouffes regularly, but out of *amour-propre*, did not like to be seen there on first nights. Offenbach knew to expect him at the second performance of every new opera. There was a ritual: Meyerbeer would book himself a stall. When he arrived at the theatre he would be met by Gaston Mitchell, Offenbach's brother-in-law, and taken to the composer's box. In the course of the evening, Jacques would go up and talk to the grand old man. Their bows were passed on to those who could get close enough to hear them.

A house style had emerged, with Offenbach's music as the unifying element. But Offenbach was more than just the composer. As an entrepreneur and artistic director he controlled the style and dramatic content of the presentations.

He would often have an idea of his own for an opéra-comique, choose a librettist, and then work closely with him on the form of the piece as well as composing the music. He even suggested some titles. Whenever his collaborator, Offenbach's own wit, his perception of social foibles and hatred of pretentiousness, were finger-prints in all the operettas. And there was more to it than that. Offenbach saw that the Bouffes-Parisiens had an opportunity to restore the true tradition of opéra-comique, which had been vitiated by the inflated ideas of contemporary composers. In July 1856 he announced a "Competition for Opéra in One Act," the winning work to be performed at the Bouffes the following spring. With the announcement of the *concours* he published an article full of lively ideas on opéra-comique which, in Offenbach's eyes, was an eminently French creation. Although formed in imitation of the Italian opera *buffa*, a genre personified in the middle of the last century by Pergolesi, it is different by reason of national temperament, when the French took over the form they made it their own. Where an Italian would give free rein to his verve and imagination, a Frenchman would make a point of mischievousness, a common sense, a taste. Whereas the Italian would sacrifice everything to gaiety, the Frenchman wit was paramount.

But Offenbach felt that the genre had lost its original character. Opéra-comique, as he saw it, began as "a limpid little stream flowing between green banks." It widened into a river with "floating waves." Although the stream was part of the river its nature as a stream was destroyed.

The Bouffes-Parisiens wished to revive the true original genre ("le genre primitif et vrai"). We intend... to mine the inexhaustible vein of French gaiety of the past. Our "only ambition" is to "write short" but it you think about it for a moment that is no mean ambition. In an opera that lasts barely three quarters of an hour, where one may only have four characters on stage and an orchestra of 30 musicians at most, the ideas and melodies have to be in hard cash. Note too, that with this restricted orchestra—which was after all enough for Mozart and Cimarosa—it is very difficult to conceal the mis-

taken and lack of experience which would be covered up in an orchestra of 80 musicians. The purpose of having young composers to "take part in a musical contest" is to provide creative artists worthy of the French theatre. The theatre I am making available for their efforts asks only three things from them: skill, knowledge and originality. Is that too much to ask?

The equal winners of the contest were Georges Bizet and Charles Lecocq, whose versions of *Docteur Miracle* were performed on alternate nights in April, 1857. Bizet became a close friend of Offenbach's, but Lecocq's later brilliant success (which included *Le Pêcheur et le Moine*) was the subject of Offenbach's bitter resentment.

As well as encouraging young composers Offenbach went further afield in his search for material for his programmes at the Bouffes. Adolphe Adam had been one of the first senior composers to recognize Offenbach's talent and help him. Offenbach now asked him to write a work for the Bouffes, and he responded with *Les Femmes de Violante*, translated and revised by de Forges, and with some musical editing by Offenbach. It met with little more success in Paris than it had had in Venice 30 years before.

But after some research in Vienna Offenbach brought off a "coup" that won over some of the public's acquired tastes. He wrote *Monsieur Scapin*, which will be forgiven by Offenbach for laying his hand on an almost unknown masterpiece of Molière, *Der Schmeichelei*. Offenbach's happy idea of presenting under the title *L'Impresario*. With this production the Bouffes, already an established success with the public, acquired a new respectability in the eyes of the highbrows. Before long the Emperor commanded a performance of *Les Deux Aveugles* at the Tuileries. The Emperor's presence was an honour of the highest order. Next day the company visited the comte de Morry and entertained his guests with *Bacchanal* and *Pépito*.

Offenbach's ceaseless inventiveness was keeping the company alive and fresh. By May 1857, when they set out for a season in London, the Bouffes had a repertoire of 19 Offenbach operettas, and several others to choose from. Offenbach eventually composed a hundred and two operettas as well as *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*.

The English tour was designed to boost the company's finances, which were flagging, because of Offenbach's incorrigible extravagance as a manager. André Marquet, the composer's earliest biographer, recalls: "When he saw the takings, staying nearly at capacity, Jacques spent money without counting. Whole lengths of velvet were swallowed up in the auditorium... costumes devoured without after much of the cost of the décor ordered from the official scene-painters at the Opéra. The bill was open to anyone in distress; discreet and unassuming generosity became the accomplice of brass and impressive prodigality. The spectre of Clichy (the debtors' prison) began to threaten Jacques." It was decided to split the company in two: half would go to London for two weeks while the others held the firm.

in the passage Choiseul time at least there were two box-offices going. John Mitchell, a real Offenbach's father-in-law, a former manager of James's Theatre, the late known as "the theatre," Mitchell, the administration of the season, which was successful. Early in June each wrote home special events.

Queen Victoria is our theatre tonight; she's been in London Friday and is going Windsor tomorrow. I really wanted to see Offenbach's and so imagine I am delighted. Queen Victoria's still thirty, had up to now great respect for the theatre. 14 times, those for Deodant's *du régime*. But I state were making I more rare, and her the Bouffes was her one appearance at James's. Finally there was made in Orleans. I Twickenham (a French helpfully gave its re- correct. pronon TWICKENHAM). Here Queen Marie-Amélie, Louis-Philippe, wept little French pianist, appeared with tired enemy flag and pany sang "Crisons à vive la France!" had been nervous, a political widow, before the Emperor exiled King. He had precaution of a partner Comte to matter tactfully appropriate minister.

With the Bouffes as a national institution, Offenbach soon obtained a licence to mount full-scale works. First of these, *Ory Enfers*, was composed great financial pressure. Jacques was his as a national institution, which became his greatest success, his "en-buoy" when money. Our of its proceeds I family villa at Etretat coast of Normandy. Over the years the included Alexandra (father and son), Bizet, Madan, Cugu, Villiers, Mena, and many other. The young Guy de played hide-and-seek beach with the children.

A amateur theatrical favourite indoor spot would also have been English house-party. Indeed, Jacques had the tradition of fancy dress at a fancy dress. Offenbach was famous for their. Over the years the included Alexandra (father and son), Bizet, Madan, Cugu, Villiers, Mena, and many other. The young Guy de played hide-and-seek beach with the children. A amateur theatrical favourite indoor spot would also have been English house-party. Indeed, Jacques had the tradition of fancy dress at a fancy dress. Offenbach was famous for their. Over the years the included Alexandra (father and son), Bizet, Madan, Cugu, Villiers, Mena, and many other. The young Guy de played hide-and-seek beach with the children.

This article has been written by Alexander Faris, a biographer of Jacques Offenbach, which was published by Faber and Faber.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TONIGHT AT 8

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

PHILIP LEDGER director/harpist

E-LUIS GARCIA violin, WILLIAM BENNETT flute

e Kleine Nachtmusik MOZART

ndenburg Concerto No. 5 in D BACH

Four Seasons VIVALDI

£2.75, £5.00, £5.00 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

LAST CONCERT

PRIOR TO EUROPEAN TOUR

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.

RICCARDO CHAILLY

Conductor

F. STRAUSS: Symphonie Poème, Don Juan

MOZART: Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

PETER FRANKL piano

Piano Concerto No. 23 in D minor, K.466

TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SUNDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, at 3.15 p.m.

PAUL TORTELIER

MARIA DE LA PAU piano

Sonata in G major SANDMARTINI

Suite No. 5 in C minor for unaccompanied cello J. S. BACH

Sonata in D minor TORTELIER

Rondo for cello and piano, Op. 94 DVORAK

Variations on a theme by Rossini PAGANINI

by aid of the Jacqueline du Pré Research Fund, in co-operation with the

Multiple Sclerosis Society

£2.50, £5.00, £5.00 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

HAROLD HOLT LTD. presents

TUESDAY NEXT, 14 OCTOBER at 7.45

AMSTERDAM NONET

with members of the Concertgebouw Orchestra

KOETSIER: Rondo Sereno

SCHUMANN: Piano Quintet

SCHUBERT: Octet

£2.50, £5.00, £5.00 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

SUNDAY, 19 OCTOBER, at 3 p.m.

DIANA KACSO

Sonata in A major, D.664 SCHUBERT

Etudes d'Execution Transcendante LISZT

£2.50, £5.00, £5.00 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

SUNDAY, 19 OCTOBER, at 7.15 p.m.

THE ENGLISH CONCERT

TREVOR PINCOCK, harpsichord; KENNETH GILBERT, harpsichord

HANDL: Concerto in G major, Op. 12

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

BACH: Concerto in C major for 2 harpsichords, BWV 1071

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager: Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191 Mondays to Saturdays

from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.

Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have

already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 11 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

12 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

13 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

14 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

15 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

16 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

17 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

18 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

19 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

20 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

21 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

22 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

23 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

24 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

25 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

26 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

27 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

28 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

29 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

30 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

31 Oct. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

1 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

2 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

3 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

4 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

5 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

6 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

7 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

8 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

9 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

10 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

11 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

12 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

13 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

14 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

15 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

16 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

17 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

18 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

19 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

20 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

21 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

22 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

23 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

24 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

25 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

26 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

27 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

28 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

29 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

30 Nov. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

1 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

2 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

3 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

4 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

5 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

6 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

7 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

8 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

9 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

10 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

11 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

12 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

13 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

14 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

15 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

16 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

17 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

18 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

19 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

20 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

21 Dec. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger, director/harpist

Clive Barnes/New York notebook

Not quite a proper Charlie

No one can fairly say that New York's theatrical season has been quick off the mark this year. Our hopes are only buoyed by the promise of jam tomorrow and the remembrance of the sickly delights of jam yesterday. In fairness, the season did, in fact, get off to a flying start in August with the late Gower Champion's staging of David Merrick's blockbuster piece of confectionery, *42nd Street*, but after this sensational beginning Broadway has quietened down.

The next new musical of the season was Charles Strouse's *Charlie and Algeon*, which under the name of *Flowers for Algeon*, the title of the original novel upon which it is based, first appeared in London a couple of seasons back. Then it was, it may be recalled, a personal triumph for Michael Crawford as Charlie, who in this slightly revised production is sorely missed.

The score is musically enchanting but the show itself is its own worst enemy. It is a chamber musical, there is no chorus or production numbers, about a retarded youth, Charlie, and a white mouse, Algeon, which was later made into the movie, *Charly*. Charlie is a good-natured, retarded adult, who with the help of friends at the bakery where he works, and the assistance of a teacher, more or less functions. One day it seems that a pair of scientists have achieved a major breakthrough in brain surgery. With an operation on the brain of a white mouse they have been able to increase its brainpower (measured it seems merely by its skill in negotiating complicated mazes) most remarkably.

Now all they need is a suitable human to experiment on—and along comes Charlie. Now this is simplistic claptrap—we do not for one moment believe

such surgery to be possible, we do not believe that the scientists would move directly from white mice to humans—surely a few primates would have been experimented on first?—nor can we believe in the results of the experiment, which has Charlie, like Algeon, developing genius-like brains, until they finally regress to their original state. This is what I meant about the show being its own worst enemy. In *Charlie and Algeon* no one feels inclined to measure the corn to see if it really is the height of an elephant's eye. In most musicals we will accept a great deal of trust. But *Charlie and Algeon* is presented as a straightforward drama with music, realistic in its pose and proposition. On those self-imposed terms it emerges, as totally implausible and mawkishly sentimental.

The strength of the show is to be found as it was in London, in Strouse's beautifully melodic score and at times in David Rogers' syrupy but catchy lyrics. There is also one novelty dance of triumph—flamboyance—the duet for man and mouse—which is the title-song, "Charlie and Algeon". The handsomely theatrical ingenuity of this is a very proper show-stopper. For a Broadway show I thought it was slightly under-acted. P. J. Benjamin certainly acts with great force and conviction as Charlie on his journey from non-verbal and back, but he lacked the charismatic presence that Crawford brought to the London version.

Imagine a Puccini opera with the music filled out and the libretto totally re-written by some Italian cousin of Feydeau, set the entire thing in the contemporary miasma of South Philadelphia's Italian district, and you might have some slight impression of Albert Innaurato's new funny and chaotic play, *Passions*.

Passions seems the ideal title for almost any Innaurato play—for the man writes with passion, at times with a passion almost disconnected from life. Oddly enough, the man's fact of dramatic order runs against his greatest strength, which is the portrayal of human disorder. In his earliest plays this

disorder was often seen through the prism of the perverse. In *Passions*, possibly his most mature work to date, Innaurato advances in the track the first set for himself as *Comini*, in presenting a verbatim view of his dramatic preoccupations, and trying to offer us a slice of life almost as if it were a slice of melon.

Nothing too much happens in most of Innaurato's plays. There is no particular story through which characters journey in some voyage of discovery, changing with the events. Innaurato's characters discover themselves in incidents—incidents that hold up sudden mirrors to their souls. In *Passions*, a southern-born wife breaks in upon a family gathering honouring her 120th birthday. She is the company of her sister, she unexpectedly comes back to her husband and now adult married son, to see what kind of reconciliation can be made.

Innaurato seems fascinated by the two issues of racism and obesity. Here the play is centred around what Innaurato apparently perceives as a subterranean antagonism between Protestant and Catholic cultures. The play's central incident—longtime errand wife returns, will she stay or not?—is too obvious to be comic, and the sub-incident, women around this main event, a raw filtration, for example, between the wife's earthy and country sister and a macho mafioso type, or even the seizure of the cheerfully picked, father, are merely icing on the cake.

The characters are drawn so much larger than life that they possibly should be watched through the wrong end of a pair of binoculars. What remains then is Innaurato's abundant energy and his compelling sense of the ridiculous. Life spills over everywhere, and it was probably Frank Laubach's main task to stop it spilling too far. Mr. Laubach, for here the Sicilian fantasy is placed under restrained and watchful control in the kitchen. Each summer the Charleston leaves its grim eyes in piazzas Ungheria and flies

Anyone who visits a street market in Sicily is immediately struck by the splash of colours and sounds vibrating round the competing stalls. Sicilian cooking seems almost an extension of the market-place, for it relies on the juxtaposition of unexpected ingredients and a flair peculiarly its own. Although many restaurants have succumbed to the pressures of mass tourism, it is still possible to come across large and small places whose highest ambition is to serve genuine food in traditional recipes. We have chosen six such restaurants which are conspicuous for serving an imaginative range of local dishes as well as including some more standard Italian ones.

Palermo, the capital, has long been the centre of gravity for Sicily, and it boasts what is easily the finest restaurant on the island, the Charleston. The Italian Michelin awards it one star, but it really tanks higher, on a par with *Fini in Modena* or the *Antico Martini in Venice*. Indeed, the Charleston is the rare exception to the rule in Italian restaurants that quality does not generally improve with price, for here the Sicilian fantasy is placed under restrained and watchful control in the kitchen. Each summer the Charleston leaves its grim eyes in piazzas Ungheria and flies



A street scene in Palermo

Good Food Guide

Enjoyable fantasies in Sicily

both fish were so tender and well cooked that it did not matter. Our wine was Rapallo 1978, probably the best wine we encountered in Sicily. It is grown in Alcamo, just west of Palermo, and is crisp and slightly fruity, capable of cutting through the heaviest of sauces.

The Charleston is also one of the few restaurants that bother to provide a range of puddings as this speciality is generally left to pasticceria and bars. We rounded off our evening with a semifreddo (here a combination of home-made almond ice-cream covered with chocolate sauce) and a cassata, the latter an excellent representative of the classic Sicilian dessert. Although the Charleston was the most expensive place tried in Sicily, a meal for three with wine and service only came to 47.00 lire (approximately £23).

The *Mostraria Fico d'Arancio* stands at the extreme end of the Charleston but does serve authentic Sicilian dishes and is patronized by local Palermians. The restaurant occupies two rooms decorated in a style that is somewhat folkloristic, with wagon wheels, guitars, and panels painted with scenes from the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. There are two waiters, and the younger one takes on the specialities of the day as if he were singing a *buffa-aria* from Rossini.

Among other things there was a table spread with one of the best selections of antipasti that we saw in Sicily: young broccolo seasoned with oil, sardines, glazed onions, pickled carrots, olives with rosemary. The Sicilian love of complexity was evident in their presentation of cheese, as well as in the main courses. The spaghetti "donna fugata" contained a sauce of ham, peas, mushrooms and cheese while the *involtini alla siciliana* had a mixture of three cheeses (Provola, Provolone, Caciocavallo), ham and bread crumbs inside small slices of veal.

In both cases the rich blend of ingredients tended to cancel each other out. Pasta alla trappola was much subtler for being simply spaghetti with a sauce of basil, tomatoes and garlic. Our wine was a rough but robust red called *Steri della*

Comana di Naro 1978. We finished with water-melon, a very popular conclusion to summer meals.

Syracuse, like Palermo, boasts an extraordinary variety of seafood and also a restaurant particularly worthy of a visit. *Elgarone-Jonica* is a "Club" restaurant, a former office or small shop with a garden and terrace overlooking the fountain. Its fare, predictably enough, was shellfish; they made risotto at the table, with an excellent combination of squid, cuttlefish and scampi in a base of tomatoes, olive oil and parsley.

Among the most memorable dishes served by the Jonica was a crustacean called *cicala*, or flat lobster. In Alan Davidson's terminology, which was grilled and served with olive oil and parsley, and the *arrostu* (roast) of a swordfish steak, grilled on charcoal.

They had a good range of Sicilian wines, and we chose a Bianco d'Alcamo from the region as Rapallo, which it resembled in a less sharp and heavier fashion. Sicilians, like most Italians, don't usually have vegetables with their main course, but we did have prosciutto from the apple-stocked and pasta table. They also served a superior version of cassata topped with marzipan.

Three other places deserve mention, even though they are not in the same class as the restaurants mentioned above. *Pipino Nunnari* in Messina is close to the Charleston in its ambitions if not in its results. It has the sort of anonymous, somewhat faded in many modern Italian restaurants, but the food is good if verging on the international Italian as opposed to regional cooking. Their fettuccine alla Nunnari with sausage, ham and mushrooms, and cheese made for an interesting if not really coherent dish.

We chose an *occhiata* (saddled bread) from a number of tempting fresh fish on offer and had it dressed with a sauce of oil, oregano, parsley and lemon. As a side dish, we had caponata, a very Sicilian mélange of aubergines, tomatoes, fresh capers, celery and tuna fish. Unfortunately, delays in serving, cold plates and the

aggressive but conditioning spirit to make the meal enjoyable than it might have been. Ironically our white Corvo, served cool, but the waiter, the duck, a "back" of sea bass.

The *Ristorante Centro Enna* is appropriately as it is in the centre of the hills rather than the sea. It is, however, set in a modern building, and the simple dishes they offer well. Their spaghetti tomato sauce was proper and had a touch of sweet tomatoes of a fine found outside Italy. *Blanco* was properly cooked, crisp, and served with a puree and Caciocavallo, Sicilian equivalent of Parmesan.

For our main course, we had scallops cooked in a sauce and a lobster with charcoal, both served with a sauce of oil, oregano, parsley and lemon. As a side dish, we had caponata, a very Sicilian mélange of aubergines, tomatoes, fresh capers, celery and tuna fish. Unfortunately, delays in serving, cold plates and the

aggressive but conditioning spirit to make the meal enjoyable than it might have been. Ironically our white Corvo, served cool, but the waiter, the duck, a "back" of sea bass.

The *Ristorante Centro Enna* is appropriately as it is in the centre of the hills rather than the sea. It is, however, set in a modern building, and the simple dishes they offer well. Their spaghetti tomato sauce was proper and had a touch of sweet tomatoes of a fine found outside Italy. *Blanco* was properly cooked, crisp, and served with a puree and Caciocavallo, Sicilian equivalent of Parmesan.

Chess

Heading for a record Olympiad

A month ago I referred to the record entry of 81 countries for the Chess Olympiad at Valletta in Malta from November 20 to December 7. This was indeed a record total but I now have to amend this by reporting that 84 countries have entered and moreover that 42 teams have entered for the Women's World Team Championship.

It is manifest that, despite the troubled times, or rather because of them, international chess is more popular and widely spread than ever before. In the first Olympiad of this kind in which I took part, at Warsaw in 1935, 20 countries participated and there was no Women's Olympiad. Twenty-seven teams played in the Olympiad in Buenos Aires in the late summer of 1939. This high number necessitated the holding of preliminary qualifying groups and our team qualified comfortably enough for the top final section. Unfortunately the Second World War broke out just at the end of the play in the preliminary groups and we withdrew our team.

One hopes that what happened in 1939 will not recur in 1980. *Abis omen* must be our cry and certainly not *Abis Omen* since I understand that a

team representing the United Arab Emirates has indeed entered for the Malta Olympiad.

One player who has already indicated his intention of taking part is the World Champion, Anatoly Karpov, and this is very good news, especially bearing in mind his fine form at present. Only a couple of weeks ago he again won first prize in a very strong international tournament at Tolburg in the Netherlands and in this form he represents a most powerful aid for the Soviet team in reasserting their authority as leaders in the World Team Championship.

I understand that neither of his two possible opponents in the individual world championship is likely to take part in the Olympiad. And with good reason since the final match between Karpov and Korchnoi is due to start not later than 12 days after the end of the Olympiad and, glutted though Korchnoi is for playing against his dearest enemy I cannot see even that dynamic character able to shrug off the inevitable fatigue of playing on top board in an Olympiad sufficiently to give him a chance of beating the redoubtable West German grandmaster.

In fact Viktor Korchnoi is labouring under a novel handicap in this match. For the first time in this series he is playing against an opponent whom he does not hate—and I am quoting in his own words.

It would be a bold man who would dare to forecast the outcome of this match in which middle-age is opposed by youth, experience by fresh enthusiasm and professionalism by amateurism. Ever more foolhardy would be the attempt to forecast who will win the world championship match next year. I am not inclined to rush in where angels fear to tread, even though the temptation to walk this primeval path is strong for one who has witnessed as many world championship matches as I have. I think the total comes to nine and though I had the benefit of a sort of preview of the 1981 match in my presence at the 1978 world championship match between possibly the same two antagonists at Baguio City in the Philippines, such an experience can only render me all the more cautious.

From the start the Philippine journalists were boarding their more seasoned colleagues in the press room with queries about the state of the game and of the match. This could be borne with equanimity and patience as long as there were a lot of us to answer. But, as the match wore on, the foreign journalists departed and eventually I was left alone to answer all the questions.

Four years ago, I had forewarned myself by learning the Tagalog, the beautiful native language akin to Malay, that was spoken by most of the inhabitants of the islands. One of the first useful phrases I acquired which made me a bit of a local hero was "I suppose that it would be wise to employ the same phrase with reference to the 1981 World Championship match."

About the forthcoming Olympiad at Malta, however, I have less to say and feel quite safe in forecasting that, always providing our players are in good and true form, the British Chess Federation team will achieve its best ever showing. It is a young team, an accomplished team and one that, as far as I can see, without a weak link.

Its members have, without exception, passed the year in acquiring fresh laurels and in demonstrating that they are on the same level as that of the

world's real grandmasters. As an example, here is how the youngest member of the team, Jonathan Mestel, defeated a former Soviet champion in a tournament at Vesterhav in Denmark recently.

White: Mestel. Black: Savon. Sicilian Defence.

1. P-K4 P-Q4 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-Q4 P-Q4 5. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. P-Q4 P-Q4 7. P-Q4 P-Q4 8. P-Q4 P-Q4 9. P-Q4 P-Q4 10. P-Q4 P-Q4 11. P-Q4 P-Q4 12. P-Q4 P-Q4 13. P-Q4 P-Q4 14. P-Q4 P-Q4 15. P-Q4 P-Q4 16. P-Q4 P-Q4 17. P-Q4 P-Q4 18. P-Q4 P-Q4 19. P-Q4 P-Q4 20. P-Q4 P-Q4 21. P-Q4 P-Q4 22. P-Q4 P-Q4 23. P-Q4 P-Q4 24. P-Q4 P-Q4 25. P-Q4 P-Q4 26. P-Q4 P-Q4 27. P-Q4 P-Q4 28. P-Q4 P-Q4 29. P-Q4 P-Q4 30. P-Q4 P-Q4 31. P-Q4 P-Q4 32. P-Q4 P-Q4 33. P-Q4 P-Q4 34. P-Q4 P-Q4 35. P-Q4 P-Q4 36. P-Q4 P-Q4 37. P-Q4 P-Q4 38. P-Q4 P-Q4 39. P-Q4 P-Q4 40. P-Q4 P-Q4 41. P-Q4 P-Q4 42. P-Q4 P-Q4 43. P-Q4 P-Q4 44. P-Q4 P-Q4 45. P-Q4 P-Q4 46. P-Q4 P-Q4 47. P-Q4 P-Q4 48. P-Q4 P-Q4 49. P-Q4 P-Q4 50. P-Q4 P-Q4 51. P-Q4 P-Q4 52. P-Q4 P-Q4 53. P-Q4 P-Q4 54. P-Q4 P-Q4 55. P-Q4 P-Q4 56. P-Q4 P-Q4 57. P-Q4 P-Q4 58. P-Q4 P-Q4 59. P-Q4 P-Q4 60. P-Q4 P-Q4 61. P-Q4 P-Q4 62. P-Q4 P-Q4 63. P-Q4 P-Q4 64. P-Q4 P-Q4 65. P-Q4 P-Q4 66. P-Q4 P-Q4 67. P-Q4 P-Q4 68. P-Q4 P-Q4 69. P-Q4 P-Q4 70. P-Q4 P-Q4 71. P-Q4 P-Q4 72. P-Q4 P-Q4 73. P-Q4 P-Q4 74. P-Q4 P-Q4 75. P-Q4 P-Q4 76. P-Q4 P-Q4 77. P-Q4 P-Q4 78. P-Q4 P-Q4 79. P-Q4 P-Q4 80. P-Q4 P-Q4 81. P-Q4 P-Q4 82. P-Q4 P-Q4 83. P-Q4 P-Q4 84. P-Q4 P-Q4 85. P-Q4 P-Q4 86. P-Q4 P-Q4 87. P-Q4 P-Q4 88. P-Q4 P-Q4 89. P-Q4 P-Q4 90. P-Q4 P-Q4 91. P-Q4 P-Q4 92. P-Q4 P-Q4 93. P-Q4 P-Q4 94. P-Q4 P-Q4 95. P-Q4 P-Q4 96. P-Q4 P-Q4 97. P-Q4 P-Q4 98. P-Q4 P-Q4 99. P-Q4 P-Q4 100. P-Q4 P-Q4 101. P-Q4 P-Q4 102. P-Q4 P-Q4 103. P-Q4 P-Q4 104. P-Q4 P-Q4 105. P-Q4 P-Q4 106. P-Q4 P-Q4 107. P-Q4 P-Q4 108. P-Q4 P-Q4 109. P-Q4 P-Q4 110. P-Q4 P-Q4 111. P-Q4 P-Q4 112. P-Q4 P-Q4 113. P-Q4 P-Q4 114. P-Q4 P-Q4 115. P-Q4 P-Q4 116. P-Q4 P-Q4 117. P-Q4 P-Q4 118. P-Q4 P-Q4 119. P-Q4 P-Q4 120. P-Q4 P-Q4 121. P-Q4 P-Q4 122. P-Q4 P-Q4 123. P-Q4 P-Q4 124. P-Q4 P-Q4 125. P-Q4 P-Q4 126. P-Q4 P-Q4 127. P-Q4 P-Q4 128. P-Q4 P-Q4 129. P-Q4 P-Q4 130. P-Q4 P-Q4 131. P-Q4 P-Q4 132. P-Q4 P-Q4 133. P-Q4 P-Q4 134. P-Q4 P-Q4 135. P-Q4 P-Q4 136. P-Q4 P-Q4 137. P-Q4 P-Q4 138. P-Q4 P-Q4 139. P-Q4 P-Q4 140. P-Q4 P-Q4 141. P-Q4 P-Q4 142. P-Q4 P-Q4 143. P-Q4 P-Q4 144. P-Q4 P-Q4 145. P-Q4 P-Q4 146. P-Q4 P-Q4 147. P-Q4 P-Q4 148. P-Q4 P-Q4 149. P-Q4 P-Q4 150. P-Q4 P-Q4 151. P-Q4 P-Q4 152. P-Q4 P-Q4 153. P-Q4 P-Q4 154. P-Q4 P-Q4 155. P-Q4 P-Q4 156. P-Q4 P-Q4 157. P-Q4 P-Q4 158. P-Q4 P-Q4 159. P-Q4 P-Q4 160. P-Q4 P-Q4 161. P-Q4 P-Q4 162. P-Q4 P-Q4 163. P-Q4 P-Q4 164. P-Q4 P-Q4 165. P-Q4 P-Q4 166. P-Q4 P-Q4 167. P-Q4 P-Q4 168. P-Q4 P-Q4 169. P-Q4 P-Q4 170. P-Q4 P-Q4 171. P-Q4 P-Q4 172. P-Q4 P-Q4 173. P-Q4 P-Q4 174. P-Q4 P-Q4 175. P-Q4 P-Q4 176. P-Q4 P-Q4 177. P-Q4 P-Q4 178. P-Q4 P-Q4 179. P-Q4 P-Q4 180. P-Q4 P-Q4 181. P-Q4 P-Q4 182. P-Q4 P-Q4 183. P-Q4 P-Q4 184. P-Q4 P-Q4 185. P-Q4 P-Q4 186. P-Q4 P-Q4 187. P-Q4 P-Q4 188. P-Q4 P-Q4 189. P-Q4 P-Q4 190. P-Q4 P-Q4 191. P-Q4 P-Q4 192. P-Q4 P-Q4 193. P-Q4 P-Q4 194. P-Q4 P-Q4 195. P-Q4 P-Q4 196. P-Q4 P-Q4 197. P-Q4 P-Q4 198. P-Q4 P-Q4 199. P-Q4 P-Q4 200. P-Q4 P-Q4 201. P-Q4 P-Q4 202. P-Q4 P-Q4 203. P-Q4 P-Q4 204. P-Q4 P-Q4 205. P-Q4 P-Q4 206. P-Q4 P-Q4 207. P-Q4 P-Q4 208. P-Q4 P-Q4 209. P-Q4 P-Q4 210. P-Q4 P-Q4 211. P-Q4 P-Q4 212. P-Q4 P-Q4 213. P-Q4 P-Q4 214. P-Q4 P-Q4 215. P-Q4 P-Q4 216. P-Q4 P-Q4 217. P-Q4 P-Q4 218. P-Q4 P-Q4 219. P-Q4 P-Q4 220. P-Q4 P-Q4 221. P-Q4 P-Q4 222. P-Q4 P-Q4 223. P-Q4 P-Q4 224. P-Q4 P-Q4 225. P-Q4 P-Q4 226. P-Q4 P-Q4 227. P-Q4 P-Q4 228. P-Q4 P-Q4 229. P-Q4 P-Q4 230. P-Q4 P-Q4 231. P-Q4 P-Q4 232. P-Q4 P-Q4 233. P-Q4 P-Q4 234. P-Q4 P-Q4 235. P-Q4 P-Q4 236. P-Q4 P-Q4 237. P-Q4 P-Q4 238. P-Q4 P-Q4 239. P-Q4 P-Q4 240. P-Q4 P-Q4 241. P-Q4 P-Q4 242. P-Q4 P-Q4 243. P-Q4 P-Q4 244. P-Q4 P-Q4 245. P-Q4 P-Q4 246. P-Q4 P-Q4 247. P-Q4 P-Q4 248. P-Q4 P-Q4 249. P-Q4 P-Q4 250. P-Q4 P-Q4 251. P-Q4 P-Q4 252. P-Q4 P-Q4 253. P-Q4 P-Q4 254. P-Q4 P-Q4 255. P-Q4 P-Q4 256. P-Q4 P-Q4 257. P-Q4 P-Q4 258. P-Q4 P-Q4 259. P-Q4 P-Q4 260. P-Q4 P-Q4 261. P-Q4 P-Q4 262. P-Q4 P-Q4 263. P-Q4 P-Q4 264. P-Q4 P-Q4 265. P-Q4 P-Q4 266. P-Q4 P-Q4 267. P-Q4 P-Q4 268. P-Q4 P-Q4 269. P-Q4 P-Q4 270. P-Q4 P-Q4 271. P-Q4 P-Q4 272. P-Q4 P-Q4 273. P-Q4 P-Q4 274. P-Q4 P-Q4 275. P-Q4 P-Q4 276. P-Q4 P-Q4 277. P-Q4 P-Q4 278. P-Q4 P-Q4 279. P-Q4 P-Q4 280. P-Q4 P-Q4 281. P-Q4 P-Q4 282. P-Q4 P-Q4 283. P-Q4 P-Q4 284. P-Q4 P-Q4 285. P-Q4 P-Q4 286. P-Q4 P-Q4 287. P-Q4 P-Q4 288. P-Q4 P-Q4 289. P-Q4 P-Q4 290. P-Q4 P-Q4 291. P-Q4 P-Q4 292. P-Q4 P-Q4 293. P-Q4 P-Q4 294. P-Q4 P-Q4 295. P-Q4 P-Q4 296. P-Q4 P-Q4 297. P-Q4 P-Q4 298. P-Q4 P-Q4 299. P-Q4 P-Q4 300. P-Q4 P-Q4 301. P-Q4 P-Q4 302. P-Q4 P-Q4 303. P-Q4 P-Q4 304. P-Q4 P-Q4 305. P-Q4 P-Q4 306. P-Q4 P-Q4 307. P-Q4 P-Q4 308. P-Q4 P-Q4 309. P-Q4 P-Q4 310. P-Q4 P-Q4 311. P-Q4 P-Q4 312. P-Q4 P-Q4 313. P-Q4 P-Q4 314. P-Q4 P-Q4 315. P-Q4 P-Q4 316. P-Q4 P-Q4 317. P-Q4 P-Q4 318. P-Q4 P-Q4 319. P-Q4 P-Q4 320. P-Q4 P-Q4 321. P-Q4 P-Q4 322. P-Q4 P-Q4 323. P-Q4 P-Q4 324. P-Q4 P-Q4 325. P-Q4 P-Q4 326. P-Q4 P-Q4 327. P-Q4 P-Q4 328. P-Q4 P-Q4 329. P-Q4 P-Q4 330. P-Q4 P-Q4 331. P-Q4 P-Q4 332. P-Q4 P-Q4 333. P-Q4 P-Q4 334. P-Q4 P-Q4 335. P-Q4 P-Q4 336. P-Q4 P-Q4 337. P-Q4 P-Q4 338. P-Q4 P-Q4 339. P-Q4 P-Q4 340. P-Q4 P-Q4 341. P-Q4 P-Q4 342. P-Q4 P-Q4 343. P-Q4 P-Q4 344. P-Q4 P-Q4 345. P-Q4 P-Q4 346. P-Q4 P-Q4 347. P-Q4 P-Q4 348. P-Q4 P-Q4 349. P-Q4 P-Q4 350. P-Q4 P-Q4 351. P-Q4 P-Q4 352. P-Q4 P-Q4 353. P-Q4 P-Q4 354. P-Q4 P-Q4 355. P-Q4 P-Q4 356. P-Q4 P-Q4 357. P-Q4 P-Q4 358. P-Q4 P-Q4 359. P-Q4 P-Q4 360. P-Q4 P-Q4 361. P-Q4 P-Q4 362. P-Q4 P-Q4 363. P-Q4 P-Q4 364. P-Q4 P-Q4 365. P-Q4 P-Q4 366. P-Q4 P-Q4 367. P-Q4 P-Q4 368. P-Q4 P-Q4 369. P-Q4 P-Q4 370. P-Q4 P-Q4 371. P-Q4 P-Q4 372. P-Q4 P-Q4 373. P-Q4 P-Q4 374. P-Q4 P-Q4 375. P-Q4 P-Q4 376. P-Q4 P-Q4 377. P-Q4 P-Q4 378. P-Q4 P-Q4 379. P-Q4 P-Q4 380. P-Q4 P-Q4 381. P-Q4 P-Q4 382. P-Q4 P-Q4 383. P-Q4 P-Q4 384. P-Q4 P-Q4 385. P-Q4 P-Q4 386. P-Q4 P-Q4 387. P-Q4 P-Q4 388. P-Q4 P-Q4 389. P-Q4 P-Q4 390. P-Q4 P-Q4 391. P-Q4 P-Q4 392. P-Q4 P-Q4 393. P-Q4 P-Q4 394. P-Q4 P-Q4 395. P-Q4 P-Q4 396. P-Q4 P-Q4 397. P-Q4 P-Q4 398. P-Q4 P-Q4 399. P-Q4 P-Q4 400. P-Q4 P-Q4 401. P-Q4 P-Q4 402. P-Q4 P-Q4 403. P-Q4 P-Q4 404. P-Q4 P-Q4 405. P-Q4 P-Q4 406. P-Q4 P-Q4 407. P-Q4 P-Q4 408. P-Q4 P-Q4 409. P-Q4 P-Q4 410. P-Q4 P-Q4 411. P-Q4 P-Q4 412. P-Q4 P-Q4 413. P-Q4 P-Q4 414. P-Q4 P-Q4 415. P-Q4 P-Q4 416. P-Q4 P-Q4 417. P-Q4 P-Q4 418. P-Q4 P-Q4 419. P-Q4 P-Q4 420. P-Q4 P-Q4 421. P-Q4 P-Q4 422. P-Q4 P-Q4 423. P-Q4 P-Q4 424. P-Q4 P-Q4 425. P-Q4 P-Q4 426. P-Q4 P-Q4 427. P-Q4 P-Q4 428. P-Q4 P-Q4 429. P-Q4 P-Q4 430. P-Q4 P-Q4 431. P-Q4 P-Q4 432. P-Q4 P-Q4 433. P-Q4 P-Q4 434. P-Q4 P-Q4 435. P-Q4 P-Q4 436. P-Q4 P-Q4 437. P-Q4 P-Q4 438. P-Q4 P-Q4 439. P-Q4 P-Q4 440. P-Q4 P-Q4 441. P-Q4 P-Q4 442. P-Q4 P-Q4 443. P-Q4 P-Q4 444. P-Q4 P-Q4 445. P-Q4 P-Q4 446. P-Q4 P-Q4 447. P-Q4 P-Q4 448. P-Q4 P-Q4 449. P-Q4 P-Q4 450. P-Q4 P-Q4 451. P-Q4 P-Q4 452. P-Q4 P-Q4 453. P-Q4 P-Q4 454. P-Q4 P-Q4 455. P-Q4 P-Q4 456. P-Q4 P-Q4 457. P-Q4 P-Q4 458. P-Q4 P-Q4 459. P-Q4 P-Q4 460. P-Q4 P-Q4 461. P-Q4 P-Q4 462. P-Q4 P-Q4 463. P-Q4 P-Q4 464. P-Q4 P-Q4 465. P-Q4 P-Q4 466. P-Q4 P-Q4 467. P-Q4 P-Q4 468. P-Q4 P-Q4 469. P-Q4 P-Q4 470. P-Q4 P-Q4 471. P-Q4 P-Q4 472. P-Q4 P-Q4 473. P-Q4 P-Q4 474. P-Q4 P-Q4 475. P-Q4 P-Q4 476. P-Q4 P-Q4 477. P-Q4 P-Q4 478. P-Q4 P-Q4 479. P-Q4 P-Q4 480. P-Q4 P-Q4 481. P-Q4 P-Q4 482. P-Q4 P-Q4 483. P-Q4 P-Q4 484. P-Q4 P-Q4 485. P-Q4 P-Q4 486. P-Q4 P-Q4 487. P-Q4 P-Q4 488. P-Q4 P-Q4 489. P-Q4 P-Q4 490. P-Q4 P-Q4 491. P-Q4 P-Q4 492. P-Q4 P-Q4 493. P-Q4 P-Q4 494. P-Q4 P-Q4 495. P-Q4 P-Q4 496. P-Q4 P-Q4 497. P-Q4 P-Q4 498. P-Q4 P-Q4 499. P-Q4 P-Q4 500. P-Q4 P-Q4 501. P-Q4 P-Q4 502. P-Q4 P-Q4 503. P-Q4 P-Q4 504. P-Q4 P-Q4 505. P-Q4 P-Q4 506. P-Q4 P-Q4 507. P-Q4 P-Q4 508. P-Q4 P-Q4 509. P-Q4 P-Q4 510. P-Q4 P-Q4 511. P-Q4 P-Q4 512. P-Q4 P-Q4 513. P-Q4 P-Q4 514. P-Q4 P-Q4 515. P-Q4 P-Q4 516. P-Q4 P-Q4 517. P-Q4 P-Q4 518. P-Q4 P-Q4 519. P-Q4 P-Q4 520. P-Q4 P-Q4 521. P-Q4 P-Q4 522. P-Q4 P-Q4 523. P-Q4 P-Q4 524. P-Q4 P-Q4 525. P-Q4 P-Q4 526. P-Q4 P-Q4 527. P-Q4 P-Q4 528. P-Q4 P-Q4 529. P-Q4 P-Q4 530. P-Q4 P-Q4 531. P-Q4 P-Q4 532. P-Q4 P-Q4 533. P-Q4 P-Q4 534. P-Q4 P-Q4 535. P-Q4 P-Q4 536. P-Q4 P-Q4 537. P-Q4 P-Q4 538. P-Q4 P-Q4 539. P-Q4 P-Q4 540. P-Q4 P-Q4 541. P-Q4 P-Q4 542. P-Q4 P-Q4 543. P-Q4 P-Q4 544. P-Q4 P-Q4 545. P-Q4 P-Q4 546. P-Q4 P-Q4 547. P-Q4 P-Q4 548. P-Q4 P-Q4 549. P-Q4 P-Q4 550. P-Q4 P-Q4 551. P-Q4 P-Q4 552. P-Q4 P-Q4 553. P-Q4 P-Q4 554. P-Q4 P-Q4 555. P-Q4 P-Q4 556. P-Q4 P-Q4 557. P-Q4 P-Q4 558. P-Q4 P-Q4 559. P-Q4 P-Q4 560. P-Q4 P-Q4 561. P-Q4 P-Q4 562. P-Q4 P-Q4 563. P-Q4 P-Q4 564. P-Q4 P-Q4 565. P-Q4 P-Q4 566. P-Q4 P-Q4 567. P-Q4 P-Q4 568. P-Q4 P-Q4 569. P-Q4 P-Q4 570. P-Q4 P-Q4 571. P-Q4 P-Q4 572. P-Q4 P-Q4 573. P-Q4 P-Q4 574. P-Q4 P-Q4 575. P-Q4 P-Q4 576. P-Q4 P-Q4 577. P-Q4 P-Q4 578. P-Q4 P-Q4 579. P-Q4 P-Q4 580. P-Q4 P-Q4 581. P-Q4 P-Q4 582. P-Q4 P-Q4 583. P-Q4 P-Q4 584. P-Q4 P-Q4 585. P-Q4 P-Q4 586. P-Q4 P-Q4 587. P-Q4 P-Q4 588. P-Q4 P-Q4 589. P-Q4 P-Q4 590. P-Q4 P-Q4 591. P-Q4 P-Q4 592. P-Q4 P-Q4 593. P-Q4 P-Q4 594. P-Q4 P-Q4 595. P-Q4 P-Q4 596. P-Q4 P-Q4 597. P-Q4 P-Q4 598. P-Q4 P-Q4 599. P-Q4 P-Q4 600. P-Q4 P-Q4 601. P-Q4 P-Q4 602. P-Q4 P-Q4 603. P-Q4 P-Q4 604. P-Q4 P-Q4 605. P-Q4 P-Q4 606. P-Q4 P-Q4 607. P-Q4 P-Q4 608. P-Q4 P-Q4 609. P-Q4 P

Bridge Advanced steps

Even bridge players would concede that chess enjoys the richer language, end-plays, and "throw-ins" seen flat and clinical compared with the euphony of the Ruy Lopez, the Sicilian and the French. As for the names of the systems, Chess has Precision, Col and Willy, they have the melody of a pneumatic drill and the poetry of an income tax form.

To be fair, there are some plays with names which do at least present a good visual picture, for example the Crocodile and the Stepping Stone. Teams: Dealer South. Game all.

♠ A 8 7
♥ K Q 2
♦ J 10 4
♣ A 10 7 6 5 3 2

♠ K 10 5 4
♥ A 9 8 7 6 5
♦ A 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Here is an example of the Stepping Stone. It occurred in an American Regional in 1966. The declarer was my partner, Peter Pender, with whom I played for nine months in America. Our partnership had its teething problems, but the measure of its success can be judged from the fact that Pender won the McKenney trophy awarded annually to the most successful player on the American circuit.

Teams: (Point-a-board), N-S Game: Dealer South.

♠ A 7 6
♥ A K 10 9 8 7
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ K 10 5 4
♥ A 9 8 7 6 5
♦ A 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South had an awkward choice of opening bid. One Spade would run the risk of missing an easy game, but Two Spades should normally show a six-card suit. After an exchange of cue bids South settled for the small slam. West led the ♠ Q. The sign of dummy came as a bitter disappointment. The ♠ J was a wasted asset, apparently providing no useful discard.

Declarer's only genuine chance was to find either a loser with the ♠ KQ alone, to exploit that possibility declarer won the diamond lead in hand and cashed the ♠ A. He played two rounds of trumps, finishing in dummy, cashed the ♠ KQ, discarded heart, and ruffed dummy's club in hand, leaving this ending:

♠ A 7 6
♥ A K 10 9 8 7
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ K 10 5 4
♥ A 9 8 7 6 5
♦ A 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A 7 6
♥ A K 10 9 8 7
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ K 10 5 4
♥ A 9 8 7 6 5
♦ A 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

the weak jump overall and North's double is a negative double. This is in no way designed to punish the opposition rather to extract further information and ensure that no four-heart fit goes begging.

My bid of Five Spades was a cue bid requesting South to select the final contract. As it happened, Six No Trumps would have afforded greater flexibility.

West made the natural lead of the ♠ K, which Pender was obliged to win with dummy's ace, for it was obvious that East would ruff a spade continuation. On any other lead there are 12 top tricks, but the premature removal of the ♠ A has created an embarrassing blockage in the heart suit. Pender drew four rounds of trumps, on the last two of which both dummy and West discarded two spades.

He continued with the ♠ A, hoping West's discard of a spade and cashed his last diamond, extracting another spade from West. It was clear that West's original hand must have been 6-4-2-1, that his remaining five cards could only be four hearts and the ♠ Q. Pender released the ♠ Q and ♠ J and played a spade, using West's winner as a bridge to the ♠ A and ♠ K which were untrapped in dummy. West was powerless, as a heart discard would have permitted Pender to score four heart tricks by force.

My more sophisticated readers will observe that this hand is a very close call, provided that East has at least four clubs. It does not matter which defender has the four hearts. Suppose that it is East. Now when the pressure is applied, he can only retain one club if he is to keep his hearts intact. Then declarer's East's club as the Stepping Stone.

Jeremy Flint

Radio Debating the cloud

None of us wants to get vaporized. The question is how to avoid it and the subject of The BBC Radio Nuclear Debate (Radio 4, last Wednesday) sums up one possible way. The West must halt the nuclear arms race now in a well-disciplined "Cambridge Union" (at least for the duration of the broadcast). Lord Zuckerman proposed the motion, dwelling on the overwhelming consequences of nuclear war, the possibility of devising a secure defence and the need therefore to control effectively the scientists and engineers whose knowledge is "everywhere" but technical advice has been all sorts of rivalries and set the pace for a senseless proliferation of weaponry.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton replied, asserting that Soviet behaviour since the Second World War made it impossible for the West to consider anything except mutual action by East and West. In concern to limit present armaments supporting the motion was Herbert Scott, chairman of Salt. Two speakers spoke of less opportunities for limitation and the dangers of incorporating yet more sophisticated technologies, and Dr David Owen suggested a series of steps by which the West might take some initiatives with the minimum of risk. Nobody regarded unilateral disarmament as a possibility. Lord Chalfont and Dr D. G. Martin (NATO Nuclear Planning) lined up behind Admiral Hill-Norton: the former argued cogently for reciprocity, based on his experience of how the Russians view their threat in a conflict; the latter said something rather brief about the rationale of NATO nuclear dispositions, but his polysyllabic, transatlantic style made it difficult to discern exactly what he was saying.

From one point of view, both parties were pursuing the same case: We have got to stop this insane competition before it

kills us. The argument arises about means. To be sure, one very clear message emerged from the entire debate: although we have beliefs, convictions and other strong feelings on the subject, nobody knows on any truly rational basis how to achieve the desired result.

And while the argument goes on, the military men, the engineers and scientists on each side are each busy trying to get an edge on the other, despite the fact that if the edge is lost, the balance of power, the consequences may be serious. This state of affairs has been going on for 35 years and while things might be worse without nuclear weapons, we have still come to a point at which, according to Lord Zuckerman, there exists the nuclear equivalent of four tons of high explosive for every being on the planet. If that's success we shall have to find some other means for other things.

Given the record of, and doubtful prospects for, nuclear control, who would like to bet that there will not be an atomic war? So what was also interesting in the debate was the attitude toward one strategy for that: civil defence. Either it received no mention or it was dismissed. Lord Zuckerman described it as a myth; the Soviet Union had a myth (supposed to alarm us more than death) of 80,000 million to shelter only 10 per cent of us and declared that to encourage trust in civil defence was to focus a false belief in the notion of limited nuclear war. But surely there are other things to be said. Words have got through that the canny Swiss, the calculating Swedes and, perhaps more significantly, the threatened Russians have invested huge sums in shelter building: why, if it is no use? Why indeed have our governments provided shelter for themselves



Le Petit Piton, Soufriere. Abrupt volcanic mountains in St Lucia contrast with the calm of its silver beaches.

Travel Change of wind

The Caribbean is not the first choice of holiday for British travellers at the moment, following news of the havoc wreaked by Hurricane Allen throughout the region. But would-be travellers should not be deterred. Visitors to the islands in the winter need have no fear of hurricanes, which are a short, though devastating summer phenomenon.

If you can imagine North Wales transported to a sub-tropical climate and set down in a warm sea and then fringed with white sand beaches and palms, this is St Lucia.

It is green and lush and unspoilt. It has humming birds, land crabs and every shade of bougainvillea... from palest pink, through orange to deep red. It also has chalk blue butterflies and yellow bromeliads, the butterflies of my Welsh childhood which have long since disappeared from our own countryside.

At present St Lucia, like other Caribbean islands, faces problems as a holiday resort. Hurricane Allen uprooted the banana crop and the electricity lines and a gigantic mopping up operation is still in progress.

Damage to the hotels was small—the main casualties being in the old capital, Vieux Fort at the southernmost tip of the island—and tour operators, like Pegasus Holidays, who were my hosts in St Lucia and who have four hotels on the island, are expecting that business will be back to normal before the high season.

I was there a week before the typhoon struck. It is totally beautiful, totally unspoilt and many of its inhabitants totally unfurling, seeming to have stepped straight out of the pages of Herman Wouk's *Don't Stop at the Carnival*. (This is mandatory reading for anyone going to the Caribbean and can

probably best be accommodated during the half hour wait for one's breakfast coffee.) As in many parts of the Caribbean, service is often sporadic and depends on what kind of a day your St Lucian waiter enjoyed the day before. For anyone who can live with this—and some, I know, cannot—a holiday in St Lucia is to be highly recommended.

There are not too many hotels on the island and these are well-situated overlooking the beaches. In particular, I liked the Halcyn Beach Club with its bungalow accommodation and idyllic setting amid green lawns and tropical flowers. There is a swimming pool, facilities for water sports, good food and a curious additional restaurant like a small version of Llandudno Pier, situated in the middle of the sea.

Another excellent hotel is the St Lucian. A basement disco amuses the young and does not infuriate the older visitor, as it is inaudible above ground.

One of Pegasus Holidays' best hotels—although it has a slightly holiday camp air about it on first acquaintance—is Halcyn Sands on the east coast. For anyone who is looking for an organized holiday rather than individual wandering there is everything from crab races to all-night dancing and sports from archery to wind surfing, from tennis to riding—and they are all free to the hotel guest. The food and service in this hotel are of a good standard and anyone travelling alone who wants to join in cannot fail to be included in some of the activities.

For those who like, and have the money for, five star treatment, there is the La Toc Hotel, which also has a bungalow village. It has an excellent massage and beauty parlour.

The German-owned Caribbe Hotel is run and programmed to suit German tastes with such events as pirate evenings and even group jogging (though who wants to speak to anyone before breakfast, I do not know).

In the cheaper price bracket is the Halcyn Sands, which is well run by its Caribbean manager. It is on a crescent-shaped bay, but rather near to Vieix Fort.

Outside the hotels there are the usual activities common to Caribbean islands, and their cost on St Lucia compares well with its neighbours. There is increasing interest in snorkelling and scuba-diving, but addicts should choose their season carefully. Though the water is clear and the tropical fish provide a brilliant spectacle in their variety and splendour, at other times of the year the seas are disturbed and opaque.

For those who do not like the sea and do not content to sit and laze, there are excursions to Castries, Marigot Bay and Pigeon Point and anyone who prefers to be on the sea rather than in it can take the Rum Runner. If other schooners complete with staff, steel bands and unlimited Caribbean drinks for daily trips. Live music, either calypso rhythm or steel band is available nightly in many of the hotels, as well as limbo dancing and a high standard of cabaret entertainment.

Car hire starts from about £11 a day and jeeps or motor cycles are also available. Taxis are plentiful, but enormously expensive. The taxi driver is a real capitalist on St Lucia, bargaining more than double the rate of London drivers. For larger parties small buses are available. These are lovingly looked after by their owners who massage baby oil into the facials and wash the paintwork daily.

To get there: Pegasus Holidays. Do it Yourself. 14 nights from £320 and inclusive tour including flight and half board 14 nights in a 3 star hotel from £305. Student Travel Bureau, Flight only (one way) £180.

Diana Patt

IF YOU HAVE A WEEK TO SPARE, JOIN OUR WORLD CRUISE.

We realise that a three-month World Cruise on the Queen Elizabeth 2 is not within everyone's reach. Either it lasts too long or costs too much. So we have put together a number of fly/cruises around the world to suit most diaries and wallets. In each case, we'll fly you out from London to join the QE2 on her World Cruise. After your holiday, we'll fly you home. Flight costs are included in the prices.

AMERICAN CRUISE, 14 DAYS
FROM \$1225. Fly to New York and spend a night in a hotel. Then cruise to Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, and back to New York. Join the QE2 on her World Cruise on Feb 27 to March 14.

HAWAIIAN CRUISE, 10 DAYS
FROM \$1195. As above, but with the mid-Pacific cruise to Honolulu, then to the Pacific Islands, back to Hawaii, and on to the QE2 on her World Cruise on Feb 27 to March 14.

PACIFIC CRUISE, 20 DAYS
FROM \$1335. Cruise to Australia, visiting Honolulu, Sydney, and back to London. The QE2 is a 4-day stopover in Sydney, Jan 21 to Feb 5.

ORIENTAL CRUISE, 11 DAYS
FROM \$1195. Visit New Guinea and the Philippines and spend 4 days in Hong Kong. If you wish, you can visit Peking before joining the QE2 on her World Cruise on March 4.

INDIAN OCEAN CRUISE, 17 DAYS
FROM \$1395. Singapore and then across the Indian Ocean to Sri Lanka and the Seychelles. In the Seychelles, a 4-day stopover. Join the QE2 on her World Cruise on March 14 to March 31.

AFRICAN CRUISE, 10 DAYS
FROM \$1195. Fly to Cape Town and spend a night in a hotel. Then cruise to Zanzibar, Swaziland, and back to Cape Town. Join the QE2 on her World Cruise on March 14 to March 31.

MENTAL CRUISE, 8 DAYS
FROM \$1195. As above, but without the 4-day stopover in Sydney. Join the QE2 on her World Cruise on March 14 to March 31.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Please send me the QE2 1981 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Trentino Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Write or phone Judith Roy at Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the QE2 World Cruise brochure. Post to: Cunard, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

is the name of your holidays.

Collecting Such binding in the arts

In balsa wood and leather in the form of a craggy mountain which contains the more conventional bound book. Other, more unusual, similar preoccupations in their work. A much illustrated binding by Faith Shannon. ("Dark green Italian morocco. Front board modelled over convex moulded shape of balsa wood and papier mache, covered with hand-painted skins such as elephant, as well as the embellishment of the leather itself with tooling, stamping and so on, creates an effect of quite extraordinary richness and splendour.

In recent years, many binders have begun to search for new dimensions to the concept of a bookbinding. They have explored more thoroughly the relationship between their means of expression, a three-dimensional one, and sculpture, a relationship always inherent in the art of bookbinding.

Among English binders, perhaps the best-known exponent of this "sculptural" approach is Philip Smith. He has experimented with such concepts as the "book-wall", in which the design spreads over a number of volumes, creating a vast pictorial image like a low-relief sculptural plaque. The most ambitious of his "book-wall" works is the "Book of the Kings" which covers 21 volumes and which was executed between 1966 and 1969. Another "Book of the Kings" by Smith is a box sculptured

bindings suspended on black threads. Housed in Perspex and wood box on stand."

Other, more conventional, binders have created a stylized imagery instantly recognizable as theirs alone. One of the most respected of the older generation of binders is Ivor Robinson. He has confined himself to a narrow range of shapes, materials, and colours. Robinson's bindings for the past few years have consisted of one or two colours, black or blue, "drawn upon" with gold tooling in a free-flowing abstract design. The result is simple and restrained, yet with that remarkably powerful effect which comes from absolute confidence and mastery.

Jeff Clements uses strong geometric blocks of colour on a monochrome ground. His bindings, like those of Robinson, are very "purist" and austere when compared to the fantasies of many of the binders, but Clements is an artist whose work is greatly admired by his colleagues. The same is true of Trevor Jones who has produced bindings using a variety of unusual materials such as leather sculptured to resemble gloves and rabbit fur and who is credited with being the first binder to introduce "found objects" into his work, and activity which, together with the use of pucker leather, is considered especially characteristic of the modern British school of bookbinding.

For me, however, the most interesting of the present membership of Designer Bookbinders is David Sellers. His work has changed in the last few months from being very beautiful but, in the main, conventional; to the outer limits of unconventionality. A series of three bindings, two on Nonesuch editions of Tennyson's *Im Memoriam* and the third on a Nonesuch edition of Marvell's poems, shows that Sellers has found inspiration in the work of many American and British artists of the last 10 or 15 years who, for want of a better "umbrella", are usually lumped together under the label "minimal". Sellers' work would not be out of place in an art gallery dealing in the most advanced concepts in painting and sculpture, whereas the majority of fine bindings would not really fit into a gallery specializing in any kind of painting or sculpture.

The finest bindings, such as those undertaken by members of Designer Bookbinders, are certainly not cheap. None of the Fellows would sell an example of his or her work for much under £400. "Eblis Smith" is generally reckoned to be the most expensive working anywhere in the world (although he is considered also to be one of the greatest exponents of this particular art form); even a small example of his binding would probably not cost less than about £1,600, with sums

of up to £3,500 being paid for larger volumes. Smith's prices, however, are modest compared to those for which some of his bindings have changed hands from dealers—up to £12,000.

Most binders work within a price range of between about £500 and £1,000, although very special commissions which entail a use of particularly lavish materials and the expenditure of more than the usual number of hours can cost considerably more (James Brockman's "electronic metal bindings" cost over £3,000). However, if the prices paid for both English and French bindings from the 1920s and 1930s are accurate guides, the sums charged for modern binders for their work are not likely to seem excessive in a few years' time, especially if the binding is on a book which is itself of interest to collectors. It has been noticeable recently that the very few examples of English fine bindings for the period between roughly 1900 and 1940 which appear at auction have suddenly begun to fetch very substantial sums (e.g. over £2,500 for a small example by Sebül Pyle at Sotheby's last year) and it seems probable that the same will be true of the present generation's work in the not too distant future.

Ian Bennett

The author is a dealer, collector and writer.

A GRAND CRUISE THE FAR EAST

On January 25th, 1981, the "ACHILLE LAURO"—flagship of the Lauro Line—sails from Southampton to Genoa where she commences her Exclusive and Grand Cruise to the FAR EAST.

Enjoy 72 leisurely days aboard this fabulous 24,000 tons Floating Hotel—stabilized—fully air-conditioned—all cabins with private facilities (some with private bath and open-air verandah).

The itinerary comprises 26 fascinating ports of call—Port Said—The Maldives Islands—Mas, Padang, Jakarta, Surabaya, Bali, Manila, Hong Kong (also for Canton), Singapore, Phuket (Thailand), Madras, Bombay and others.

Fares from £3,760. (You can take part of the Cruise to Hong Kong and fly back. Fares on request.)

For brochure see your ABTA Travel Agent or contact LAURO LINES LIMITED, Dept T, 84/86 Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4QS. Tel. 01-837 2157/8.

LAURO ★ CRUISES

T. 11/10



Brian Henton: a proven winner.

Sportsview

Waiting for the Formula 1 bell to ring

The essentials for success in motor racing are concentration, quick reactions, good eyesight and a sense of balance. Brian Henton, Britain's first European Formula 1 champion since Mike Hailwood in 1972 and arguably our best-equipped candidate for graduation to Formula 1 next season.

He might also have added "being in the right place at the right time", something which this tough and talented 34-year-old from Castle Donington has not always been able to pounce among his many accomplishments.

Henton has been in Formula 1 before—in 1975 as a guest driver for Team Lotus, when he was full of ambition but lacked experience. "I didn't realise it at the time, but I just wasn't ready for Formula 1." Still, amassing from his earlier experience, he tried to put together his own team and take on the Grand Prix establishment with his privately entered March in 1977. "It was a disaster. We were under-financed and uncompetitive, and we were cold-shouldered. It hurt at the time but now I can appreciate why the established teams didn't want us around. We weren't exactly helping their cause at a time when they were trying to present a thoroughly professional image."

That experience marked an important turning point in Henton's career. He took stock of his own attitude to the sport and of his part in it. From that low point he began to rebuild his career in Formula 2, and it is a very different Brian Henton who has emerged at the pinnacle of this intensely competitive form of motor racing from the early 1970s.

He was a 22-week engineering apprentice when he decided he wanted to go into motor racing. He abandoned his chosen career and went into the garage business to raise the necessary capital. So successful has he been as a businessman that today he owns two garages and a string of motor cycle dealerships. But only now, after two years of racing on a proper professional basis with the Toleman Group team, have he, his wife and two children started to enjoy the comforts of his business success; before that everything went to support his racing activities. "We were always on a tight budget trundling round Europe looking for the cheapest accommodation and with a Fiat 126 in the back of the transporter to save on car hire charges."

His potential as a racing driver had been apparent almost from the start, just over a decade ago, and was underlined with championship victories in Formula Vee, Super Vee and Formula 3 which led to his selection in 1975 for the major Groveveer Award as Britain's most promising driver. But his often forthright opinions occasionally gave offence and tended to blunt the significance of his considerable track achievements. It was in 1978, after the Formula 1 debacle and a move into Formula 2, with a new March, once again self-financed, that a much more mature Henton was to be seen, quieter, more discreetly self-assured and more determined to get the job done with a series of workmanlike and thoroughly professional performances. They did not go unnoticed and at the end of the

year he was invited to join the Toleman Group's team, which was to run British Harcourt-engineered Ralts in a serious effort to win the 1979 European Formula 2 Championship. For the first time in his career Henton had no financial worries and could benefit from all the technical backing that a professionally run team should provide. Results came quickly and he seemed to be heading for the European title, despite tough opposition from Continental rivals. Then came a race in Sicily which he thought he had won. But on the first corner he had shot down an escape road to avoid another driver's accident, then rejoined the track a little too quickly, in a harsh piece of justice he was disqualified a decision which was to cost him the championship.

To understand what this title means to a Formula 1 aspirant one has to study the history books. Every winner since the contest was first held in 1967 has become a regular member of the Grand Prix circus (every winner since 1973 was a contender in the world championship battle just ended—Jarier, Depallier, Lafite, Jabouille, Arnoux, Glacommel and Marc Surer, who pipped Henton by just two points in 1979).

Henton's sense of frustration was understandable, for it meant that he had to do the whole thing again in 1980, "but only for my team". Yet that dissatisfaction may turn out to have been a blessing in disguise. This year Toleman, with BP sponsorship, decided to manufacture as well as race their own cars. For Henton, supported by his team colleagues Derek Warwick, it meant not just winning the championship but first turning a new car into a winner by skilled development testing, and doing so in collaboration with a tyre company (Pirelli) which was also new to Formula 2, and with the latest breed of unadorned single-seaters.

It was this achievement which makes Henton such a potentially valuable property for a Grand Prix team—providing a driver who is also a successful and meticulous development driver. As a measure of the sport's high regard for him in this field two incidents this year are worth recalling.

When the sport's administration held a technical meeting in Paris to discuss, among other things, the removal of skirts from Grand Prix cars, Henton was invited to attend and provide the benefit of his experience (a considerable compliment from people who have been known to close their doors to a current world champion). Earlier this year, when Frank Williams wanted his latest car tested and Alan Jones and Carlos Reutemann were busy elsewhere, Henton was called on.

So where does Brian Henton go in 1981? Perhaps he stays where he is. If not, it is a question of being in the right place at the right time. A number of young drivers are waiting for that telephone call which could lead to a Formula 1 contract for 1981, but they will find it hard to compete with Brian Henton's combination of race craft, technical understanding, driving ability, supreme fitness (eaten his way through 100 miles in January) and will to win. For the 22-week apprentice turned successful businessman this could well be third time lucky.

John Blunsden

Now that the Government has got its party conference out of the way it can get on with the business of inching the economy along with a few carrots and a lot more sticks. The carrots have been dangling so long that they might now not quicken the pace. A cut in Minimum Lending Rate now waits only a decent political interval to be announced. And only a little further along is the package of new public spending to counter youth unemployment—with Mr James Prior still to win the battle in the Cabinet to make the scheme substantial.

The stick is, however, bound to cause a big new row. There will be the attempt at a tough new single-figure pay policy for all in the public service—this after civil and local government servants have been so abused here this week that ministers had to start insisting what sterling people they are.

And there is the next round of deep cuts in public spending, not effective until late next year, but which will be a sharp sword cutting between members of the Cabinet. All of this is bound to be the stuff of bitter contestation between the Government and union leaders, beginning with next week's meeting between the Prime Minister and the TUC.

Why then does the Prime Minister give a hostage to political fortune in hoping for another

winter of common sense while defying another winter of discontent? It is because of the new chill of "realism" that has spread across the shop floors in pay bargaining. It is not just, as ministers hold, the whiff of unemployment that is keeping everyone passive. It is because many workers are perceived as ready to give the Tories a little more time.

Only Mr Michael Heseltine publicly warned the conference here that it is "our pay round, now, and that every decision we face will be a testing and potentially explosive as those which have overwhelmed governments of all parties for nearly 20 years". That recalls 1973-74 and 1978-79. Perhaps this year, and this time next year, if it was clear that Mrs Thatcher's policies were still not working, and with unemployment close to three million, the country's outlook, not to say the Tory case for defence, might be much starker.

It was this halfway quality of crisis that made the Tory conference an indecisive affair, far from comfortable. Certainly Mrs Thatcher's group of ministers, beginning with next week's meeting, will be a clear call from the Conservative activist majority to go faster, tighter and harder into the tackle, and cut, cut and cut again at public spending, almost until it disappeared.

Fred Emery

More stick than carrot now that the Tory talking is over

Whether the conference got what it wanted is another matter. In a word, it was reassuring. A reassurance that all the spin would not be in vain; that the policies were working.

As a couple of private constituency association gatherings it was made clear to me that "their government" had not been elected to decorate industry, throw millions out of work, and make marriages so difficult. Even people who favour haggard and fogging are deeply anxious about the economy. Some, about the "dogma". The worst suspicion some attached to a Prime Minister they idolised is that somehow she has got into the clutches of doctrinaire policymakers. Why couldn't she be more like Mrs Shirley Williams? Yes, even that could be heard from an otherwise resolutely Tory association chairman's wife.

The disquiet was neither answered nor dispelled. The main economy ministers, to their credit, did not try peddling false claims. How could they when Sir Geoffrey Howe admitted to Robin Day on BBC's *Newsnight* programme his continuing inability to measure the rate of growth of the money supply? "We cannot actually sell with precision at the moment what the underlying rate is," he said.

What they could and did offer was the stock's summons to press on, holding course, unflinching. When you cannot tell whether something is working the next best thing is to keep up morale. "We are winning," said Sir Geoffrey, more an appeal to faith than as a manager who knows the score.

The other level on which Conservatives wanted some reassurance was the face the party was showing to the country. Surely it could be made less harsh and less obsessed with the economy. Here the surprise was the conference's success of the "weas". Of course they did not challenge economic policy head-on. But it was they who carried the argument that policies cannot exist by economics alone.

Mr James Prior, the man most Tories want to be much tougher on the unions, managed to sway his audience with an appeal for moderation, common sense and compassion—a thoroughly decent appeal to "one nation". But if presumption, as I said, is to seek a wider party appeal, call it a new Tory consensus if you wish.

He wants to occupy the middle ground which Labour age so busy vacating as a far better precaution against losing an election by default to an impossible leftist Labour Party.

Today's Tories are not looking for an alternative leader. But Mr. perhaps served notice that Th. So, in his oblique way, did V. man St. John-Stevens. He is a complete mess, yet for some he has been restive under the of man on the right of the like Dr. David Howell, 19. Conservatives of the new co. them.

With his long speech, to Group meeting, Mr. St. John joins Cabinet ministers like Gilmour and Mr. Peter. Walk have made their dissent pub. open.

Mr Howell, who has writ obituary of Mr. Heath in. Not dismayed. He too argu the Thatcher Conservatives ones building a new consen.

In practice the way their at works out through difficult politics is less likely to be down-between Conservatives. adjustment to the much reality. Already, pay poli crept in where pure monar supposed to hold sway. The word, said one minister is fit it will be interesting to see. Mrs Thatcher bends with it of 12.

The By-Appointment leader of the big band sound

In an age when the word "band" has come to symbolize a garish, long-haired group eating microphones like bananas, the sight of the immaculately clad Joe Loss fronting an orchestra conjures up images of a world that most people thought had died with the arrival of black and white television.

Yet while we are told that the big band era is over, his band goes on—Saturday night in the North; Monday in the South; Wednesday somewhere else. And in between, possibly an engagement at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace. For this sleek-haired cockney of 71 is the By-Appointment Band-leader to the Queen, and an OBE and the Queen's Jubilee Medal testify to the fact that whenever the Royal Family gives a dance he is the man who leads the festivities.

Tomorrow Loss will conduct his band at the wedding of the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of York. He will be the guest of honour, marking his half-century in the band business.

Business? It is very much so. He not only runs his own orchestra but manages a string of lesser bands, groups that are available for the sort of functions for which he himself has not played for years—since in fact, becoming a household name in the days when big bands played on the old wireless, he has been as frequently as commercials now appear on the box.

Of course there is much more to it than just standing in front of a group of musicians. There has to be an element of showmanship coupled with an inquisitive musical sense; or what he likes to summarise simply as "style".

In the old days, it was style that made the big bands great, he says. "There were Billy Cotton and Jack Hylton—wonderful, wonderful show bands. And Ambrose, absolutely immaculate. They all had something different."

To that list he could have added Gerald, Maurice, Winick, Lew, Stan and Sidney Lipton, all big bands which in their way came as much to dancers and to factory hands listening to *Music While You Work* as Glenn Miller and the Dorsey brothers did across the Atlantic.

Loss was the youngest of a breed of bandleaders who not only became important on the entertainment scene but also exercised a great deal of power. They ruled their bands like army battalion commanders and the consequences of misbehaviour among the men could be just as dire.

Not that you get that impression meeting Joe Loss. He looks as though the years have been kind to him. The cashmere sports jacket suggests a move to the best things in life.

It was 27 years ago that I first saw him at work. It was Coronation Eve and as a junior reporter I was asked to do a piece on the band.

He was standing in front of his orchestra. He walked from one side of the platform to the other. He hopped. He ran. And he still does. "One evening I decided to see how much I really did know," he told me. "I got a pedometer and found that I covered eight miles in a single evening." Again, it is that question of style.

But it was not the sort of musicianship that his father, a cabinet maker, made the band's best office desk in the country—had in mind. "He wanted me to become a classical violinist, but until I was about 14 I really wasn't interested. Instead of going to lessons I used to visit an East

End cinema and leave my violin in the box office." But he had already given his first performance—a concert at Townbe Hall. "I walked on stage and proudly placed my bow to the strings. But when I started to play, not a sound could be heard. Someone had put butter on my violin."

Perhaps that was what first decided him on making music that one day he would pull all the strings himself. For a while he managed to sublimate his ambition and won a scholarship to the Trinity School of Music. But he decided the music he was taught there was not the kind he wanted to play.

When he left college he joined cinema orchestras—it was before talking pictures—and then played at the Windmill Theatre in London. In 1930 he started his own orchestra, almost immediately it became the number one band at the Astoria Ballroom. Two years later he moved on to the Kit Kat Club, the celebrated haunt of the Prince of Wales and his set. It was only a matter of time before he made his first BBC broadcast.

His signature tune then was *Let's Dance At The Make Believe Ballroom*.

Romance at the tip of your fingers.

While the melody lingers—

Though you're only a small room

Make it a ballroom.

And he insists it is not only the melody that lingers. Once you have danced to a big band you never want to dance to anything else, he says. "I go all over the country and to places like South Africa where they're still dancing. Old men and women who don't give it up because dancing to them is like a warm blanket or riding a bicycle; once you've learned to do it, you don't forget. And young people, too. Dancing to discs is not the same."

"I love touring with the band. But it's not a natural life for a man of 71, I suppose."

After all, I leave home Saturday lunchtime and don't get back till 3.30 on a next morning. If I thought about it, I don't suppose I could do it."

Loss still has a loyal following. "There are people who cover hundreds of miles a week following the band around. Some spend their holidays going where we go."

Others followed Joe Loss and found success. Vera Lynn made her debut singing with his band; Anne Shelton was another of his singers. Loss was responsible for bringing Eamonn Andrews over from Ireland and for giving the first broadcast to a young comedian called Spike Milligan.

And last year his band was the first for more than 30 years to take western popular music to China. "What an experience! Going to Russia by contrast left me completely cold."

"Almost every year, he and his wife Mildred—the thinks I'm a lousy dancer. I think I'm rather good—play on the QE2's world cruise. It's one of the perks of being a band leader for the Queen."

Loss says he has remained in demand so long after all his rivals have gone simply because he has found the secret of playing the old tunes while adding new ones. "I still play *Woodchoppers Ball*, which I first played in 1937, because it has some great instrumental bits. I only play what I personally enjoy playing. The only thing I refuse to play is 'punk music'."

He still plays moodily for dancing. "But I couldn't tell you at the beginning of an evening, what we're going to play. I have to read the floor and let the dancers decide. To coin a phrase—and his signature tune—he has to get in the mood."

Michael Freedland

Cheerful grins in sombre city

Letter from Phnom Penh

Boys and girls rush up offering their money for sale but there is practically no begging. Children with bowls will wait discreetly outside restaurants for contributions and if one does not share the bowl's share there is no scrapping over it. There is a strong desire for individual survival, no doubt born of seeing parents and relatives die of hunger and disease.

The restaurants that are to say a string of three or four Chinese ones, have opened during the past few months, vying with each other for the custom of the foreign aid agency staff and experts who have turned what used to be

the Hotel Royal into a sort of Geneva of the East replete with the names of several United Nations agencies and a number of purely national ones. Now it is called the Hotel Samaki, or "solidarity", and its beer is Vietnamese rather than American or European. But even at a dollar a bottle it is a welcome relief for correspondents from another day of visiting mass graves on the museum of horrors at Tuol Sleng, a former lycée which was turned into a prison and extermination camp under Pol Pot.

The highlight of Tuol Sleng, it is the word, is a map of Kampuchea, picked out in human skulls and bones illu-

trating the areas which suffered most under the Khmer Rouge. On Sunday its border are lit up with red lights.

Sundays, too, see the regular football fixtures between the international agencies, the Russians and various Khmer teams. One recent weekend the "international all-stars", whose leading player is a Russian doctor at centre forward, were due to play the Khmer army. Arriving for the match, the team found the pitch, being claimed for precisely the same kick-off times by the Soviet embassy who were to play the Khmer foreign ministry.

The internationalists declined to give up their bloodstained pitch to the Khmer army team for the 7.15 kick-off, at which point the Khmers went into a huddle and announced that they



Joe Loss: 50 years in the band business—still going strong and still with a devoted following of the quick-quick-show rather than the sick-sick-show brigade

women diplomatically, v from the pitch and a Soviet embassy to p international agencies final score was equal match: a two-all draw.

The internationalists are not always as res but there has been a glow about the Samaki at the success of the lat of Bill Yates of Oxfu administrators. The donated from Britain to try and solve Penh's garbage problem the idea of using two kips mounted on a built Leyland chassis, the work on the truck area two of them was by Leyland, cat wrol Britain and, as a result, Phnom Penh will no something approaching a municipal rubbish service.

David

The doctor seeking a cure for nuclear madness

"I am a child of the atomic age," declares Dr Helen Caldicott, president of Physicians for Social Responsibility in the United States, and the consequences of that statement have terrified her ever since she was old enough to read *On the Beach*.

Dr Caldicott is in London this weekend as part of a European tour to speak to other doctors about the medical and biological effects of a nuclear war, so likely and so horrendous that it is no longer possible for people like her to remain silent.

"Many nuclear scientists now agree that the chances of reaching the year 2000 are less than 40 per cent," she argues. "We

only have between two to three years in which to do something. After that the technologists at the Pentagon will have developed their Launch-on-Warning system, and deployed the cruise missiles—and then the arms race will be out of human control."

Dr Caldicott is a 41-year-old Australian, with a clear and penetrating voice, and her certainties are persuasive. Not all her arguments may be wholly backed up fact by perfect fact, but the image she presents is forceful and very grim. It is one of a world bent on its own suicide, in which all talk of a limited or long term nuclear war is insane, since with cities comprehensively under attack it is a question

of understanding that a nuclear war will end the civilization we know.

Even the people who do reach shelters, she says, are lost. "The firestorms will use up the oxygen in the air, so they'll asphyxiate. And they might not want to survive. If they do come up, after two weeks, they'll be mute with grief. There will be no food. The water will be intensely radioactive. It is possible that the destruction of the ozone layer will be so intense that there will develop third degree burns. In a radioactive environment the bacteria and viruses multiply and mutate to become more virulent. There will be outbreaks of typhoid, polio, dysentery. . . ."

Dr Caldicott's credentials are

impressive. She trained as a doctor at Adelaide medical school, took a post-graduate degree in paediatrics and set up a clinic for cystic fibrosis patients. In 1968 she and her husband, a paediatric radiologist, began a series of professional appointments at Harvard medical school, where they finally settled three years ago with their three children. But before leaving Australia Dr Caldicott campaigned against the French atmospheric tests over Mururoa—so successfully that the public outcry she provoked resulted in France back in down.

It was while working at Harvard that the idea for restoring Physicians for Social Responsibility, an early anti-

nuclear testing group, came up. Twelve doctor friends met at her home one night two years ago and decided to write a paper on the biological and medical effects of nuclear energy. By a coincidence that occasionally blesser movements of this kind, the report appeared the day after the Three Mile Island disaster.

Within weeks the doctors had received more than 500 letters. A symposium at Harvard, early this year, was followed by a full page advertisement in *The New York Times*, appealing to President Carter and Mr Brezhnev to stop the arms race. It was signed by 700 doctors, including virtually the entire medical faculty at Harvard.

Today, PSR has five full time

staff in Boston, 20 volunteers and 37 chapters throughout America. Doctors Helen Caldicott defends what she calls the "little" membership, by saying that the beliefs that the medical profession, possibly like no other, can win a hearing for the all-protesting Americans. One day, one anonymous donor has given handsomely, the rest of the money she raises herself by speaking and approaching funding organizations.

Ten days ago Dr Caldicott gave up medical work, arguing that she saw no point in keeping patients alive for 10 to 15 years, only to have them blown up before the next year, she plans a series of "sympa" around America—the medical profession has backed her to

the extent of sponsoring the symposium as well as making them valid credits in the continuing medical education necessary for all practicing American doctors. A meeting between Russian and American doctors, and a second book: Her first *Nuclear Madness* came out last year; it is being republished later this month by Bantam.

Dr Caldicott has hit a wave and is riding it hard. In the States, she says, everyone was anxious about nuclear war. Then the public became preoccupied with Vietnam, civil rights, political assassinations. Today, after the Afghan invasion, America is harder than the dangers—is at least aware

ing signs of being re listen. Just as well, for public attention has focused elsewhere, the gun has sustained its and stockpiled, and power plants have steadily.

She is an intense and flamboyant woman, a touch of Tom Wolfe. "I know the USSR want out of weapons! Every I'm afraid of dying! But I that power, which come total certainty and the ing fast."

Nuclear Madness is at from Wildwood House 1, Hampstead Road, London

Caroline Moore

13/10/80



TORIES WITH HUMAN FACES

Mrs Thatcher proclaimed once again in her speech to the Conservative Party conference yesterday that there would be no U-turns. This has become a familiar phrase from members of the present Government. Indeed, it is asserted so frequently that one is tempted to suspect that ministers are reassuring themselves as well as the country. So far as the substance of policy is concerned, they have managed to get the message across at this conference. Yet there has at the same time been a distinct change in the way that ministers are conducting themselves—a change that was reflected in Mrs Thatcher's speech yesterday.

If ministers are contemplating any significant switch of direction in the central field of economic affairs, there has been no hint of it in their speeches. Unemployment is now regarded by the electorate as the most important problem facing the country, but there has been no indication that the Government is going to shift its priorities. There has been no hint that it will reduce the economy in the attempt to reduce unemployment. Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Thursday reiterated the Government's commitment to a responsible policy of monetary control, with no mention of any adjustment to monetary targets. He offered no comfort to those who want an early cut in interest rates. He was still looking for cuts in public expenditure, and a feature of his speech was that he was more rigorous than in the past on public sector pay.

Mrs Thatcher rained this point home yesterday. This

Government, she said, is determined to stay with the policy and see it through to its conclusion. Yet while there is no sign of any relaxation in the stringency of Government economic policy, this conference has been notable for the different way in which ministers talk about their policy. Unemployment, which is in part the consequence of measures designed to squeeze inflation out of the economy, is no longer described as an economic necessity.

The level of unemployment in our country today, said Mrs Thatcher, is a human tragedy. She went on to remind the conference that human dignity and self-respect are undermined when men and women are condemned to idleness—not perhaps a very original or striking comment in itself, but indicative of a new awareness of social and political realities in Britain today.

In speaking with this broader range of human understanding, Mrs Thatcher was following in the footsteps earlier in the week of Lord Thorneycroft, Mr Prior, Mr Sir John Stevas in his talk to the Bow Group on Wednesday, and Mr Angus Maude.

All these ministers, and to some extent Mrs Thatcher herself, were presenting an older tradition of conservatism that looks beyond the necessary goal of economic efficiency to a broader range of human values. They were right to do so in terms, both of the Government's immediate objectives and the party's long-term opportunities.

Mr. The Government is to correct this country's deep-seated economic failings, it will have to

pursue policies which are bound to be discomforting for some time to come. A certain amount of pain is unavoidable. But if the Government is to secure the degree of public consent which is necessary for any administration in a democratic country to follow a consistent course of action, then ministers must be careful never to give the impression of relishing hard times. If distress is to be borne by the people then their leaders must acknowledge it. Unemployment can be accepted as a misfortune. It will not be tolerated as a punishment.

The new style revealed at this conference should therefore make it easier for the Government to see its policies through. There is a more general political advantage as well. The Labour Party's troubles make it quite likely that people of moderate views and no pronounced political persuasion will not regard it as an acceptable government for some years to come. The way is open for the Conservatives to become once again the natural governing party of this country. But that will not occur if they seem to be too narrow in their understanding, in terms of class, geography or personal accomplishment.

The significance of this conference is that it suggests that ministers may now appreciate that they have a double task: to bridge the country with the policies required for economic recovery, no matter how disagreeable the effects of those policies may be for a while; and to present themselves as politicians who can sympathize with the misfortunes of society at the same time as they strive for national success.

A FATEFUL ELECTION IN JAMAICA

Mr Manley is redeeming his promise last February to hold an election, well before the Government's term expires in order to let the nation pass verdict upon his rejection of the conditions on which the IMF offered additional aid. Since he has decided Jamaica's economic position has got even worse. World recession has shrunk its export markets, while the hurricane in August reduced output in an agricultural economy that has been declining for years. Today only half of Jamaica's food needs are met by the country's own production of over £400m and most of the other half is used up by minimal purchases of oil. The consequent shortages of all other essential imports have further cut production and jobs, while queues for scarce food and consumer goods lengthen for those with money to buy.

The reciprocal of Jamaica's deepening poverty is growing violence. Outwardly that violence is between the armed thugs attached to (but officially repudiated by) the ruling People's National Party and to the Jamaica Labour Party led by Mr Eddie Seaga. Each blames the other for the violence. But from London, Cuba and the United States (in exchange for marijuana) respectively.

The gangs sometimes outgun even the army police joint patrols. Kingston is partitioned into the parties' respective territories.

will be at night by hand-cuffs to the police. In the past three months over 200 murders have been reported. Mr Manley, rightly called this murderous feuding "political terrorism". He set up his own court to deal with this, but it continues and robs itself ever deeper. It continues because of deprivation, desperation, fear and protection racketeering. And it is the poor that prey on the poor. The middle class is emigrating—some 25,000 Jamaicans, the better circumstances, so annually.

What are the things have for the formal party policies may be unworkable. Fifteen years ago, when there was no IMF, but less the PNP and JLP were not ideologically far apart. Now they are, and Jamaica's approach to the IMF has been a disaster. Mr Manley offers continued division (which he calls "progressive democratisation") a continued rejection of IMF loans that not of loans from elsewhere, continued belt-tightening but continued welfare spending and broad reliance on Cuban inspiration for advice. He does not explain how he can continue to import essential goods to the scale of repudiation of debt to the very countries where Jamaica's markets are.

Mr Seaga offers the exact opposite: return to free enterprise and the abjuring of the

links with Cuba, Russia and the Soviet-leaning non-aligned fraternity which would bring in (on conditions) IMF loans, World Bank and other credits to restart the economy. He does not explain how the extra money (or even current debts) can ever be repaid in terms of Jamaica's long-term decline; his concept of a capitalist renaissance echoes the Thatcherites eighteen months ago.

The electorate longs for an end to violence which people hope, a decision either way would bring. Certainly the post-election government faces desperate measures to restore civil peace. Earlier this year the opinion polls showed a clear victory for Mr Seaga's "rejection of Marxism". But since the hurricane Mr Manley has been regaining ground, and he has a massive lead of seats. It is too soon to assume Jamaica will conform to the anti-left pro-West stance of other Caribbean elections. For Mr Manley to get a third term would be unprecedented in Jamaica. His opponents declare that it would be taken as a mandate to move Jamaica finally into the camp of the non-democratic people's democracies. But both parties' prescriptions imply radical and ruthless changes. Jamaica's old liberal middle ground has crumbled amid ideology and gunfire.

Local government criticisms

From Air Commodore Harry White

Sir, Over the last 18 months, from a fairly quiet beginning, Whitehall has orchestrated an increasing campaign of public criticism of local government. The media has provided the platform and, willingly it seems, given time and space to those prepared to add to the flow of ill-informed and ill-considered criticism. The Deputy Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry has (October 7) joined the ranks of those who seek to make local government the focus of society's ills.

It is as though local government, not Whitehall, spearheaded the rise of inflation, unemployment and public expenditure. It is as though local government is responsible for the shortcomings of the rating system and they, alone, should somehow keep their income constant while their outgoing increases. Add the unsubstantiated charge of inefficiency, throw in a slinging reference to index linked pensions and you can be sure, if you keep at it often enough, that people will believe me and my colleagues are content to be judged by facts not fiction but we are deeply concerned at the impact of this sustained smear campaign on the morale of our staff. Take care, be fair.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY WHITE,
Chief Executive,
Swale Borough Council,
Kent.
October 9.

From Mr F. D. Swift

Sir, The Lord Advocate is reported (October 8) as claiming that the rating revaluation cancellation has "already brought large expenditure savings". What he neglected to tell Parliament was how much the rating revaluation cancellation has cost in terms of lost revenue.

As the result of this public spirited gesture, domestic ratepayers will be asked to subsidise commercial and industrial ratepayers, and local authorities can only put up the rate in the pound (or over the pound these days) which is based on what is recognised as being a now inequitable set of variable values. How much has been lost? If previous revaluations are anything to go by certainly the figure is tens of millions.

Meanwhile, the Lord Advocate is of course right. The cancellation saved £5m in expenditure. Unfortunately, however, £5m had already been spent in the year before it was axed. With "savings" like these we seem doomed to a sustained sojourn in the economic desert.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SWIFT,
Deputy General Secretary,
Trade and Revenue Staff Federation,
10 St George's Square, SW1,
October 9.

Vestey tax case

From Mr C. J. Mallin

Sir, Can it be that the Government are unduly affected by the sound and fury of Blackpool?

The constitution of the House of Lords is now a central issue—little less than a political miracle. The implications of the decision of the House of Lords in the Vestey case is a very different matter.

It is one thing for the Treasury quietly to give those implications the quiet, cool assessment they deserve. It is quite another for the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Annual Conference to get up and promise to close the "loophole" that decision was thought to expose. But there was no loophole. The decision was wrong. Since 1948 the Treasury have enjoyed the protection of that ruling presumably hoping nobody would have the courage or the resources to question it. The Vestey family had both.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is constantly and rightly encouraging the creation of wealth. To advertise he proposes to take a vicious side-swipe at this age against another person following the same path as the Vestey family shows something less than the courage and cool sense expected of a Conservative Chancellor. And if he is so confident he is correctly reported as saying "everybody should pay tax in accordance with the law as it was designed" then he is wrong in law. For the law was not designed to extract large sums from the Vestey family in the way the Treasury is doing. Seemingly the Chancellor is running scared before the wind of Blackpool and is now going to see that new law is enacted to reduce in certain circumstances that wealth he is exhorting all to create.

Many Conservatives much prefer the views of Lord Thorneycroft. The legitimate avoidance of savage taxation is not a game nor is it a matter of luck. It is a matter of the judgment of those who have had the wit, courage and drive to create that wealth in the first place. A Conservative administration should be the first to recognize that fact.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. MALLIN,
Carlton Club,
69 St James's Street, SW1.

A merit-based House of Lords

From Mr P. D. Goldsmith

Sir, Shame on you, Sir, for your editorial of October 8. I write as someone who has observed their noble Lordships at close quarters. The beauty of the Lords is the very fact that the peers are not elected. As a result, they are not as ambitious as elected politicians. Like justices of the peace, they serve the nation through a sense of duty. They have a wealth of experience, use common sense and not party dogma, and because of this are a remarkable safeguard against tyranny.

An enquiry into the reformation of the House of Commons would be a far more useful exercise. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. D. GOLDSMITH,
10 Sutcliffe Close,
Hamstead Garden Suburb, NW11.

From Dr Brian Harrison

Sir, Your issue of October 8, in our diagnosis, is a second chamber is valuable, and that it cannot now gain general acceptance if it contains a hereditary element—but wrong, I think, in your remedy. For a member of the House, elected, partly nominated, but an elective composition makes it unclear which assembly, in the event of conflict, can fairly claim the prestige of the House of Commons. It requires the user chamber to make an improbable sacrifice of power. And nomination fills the second chamber with politicians, and gives too much influence to the government of the day. A combination of the two gets the worst of both worlds, and greatly complicates the day-to-day business of government.

A composition based solely on merit would suffer from these drawbacks. While eliminating the hereditary element, and leaving the second chamber's formal powers roughly as at present, selection of members (not necessarily full-time) would require the government to make an improbable sacrifice of power. And nomination fills the second chamber with politicians, and gives too much influence to the government of the day. A combination of the two gets the worst of both worlds, and greatly complicates the day-to-day business of government.

Such a scheme would introduce a necessary element of functional representation into our political system and would give no offence to democratic principles, for the second chamber would be a more influential body than the House of Lords. It would be far simpler, and more democratic, to make the House of Commons itself more representative. To select Mr St John Stevas on television attempting to defend the beauties of the hereditary principle in order to avoid this conclusion was very sad indeed: one would have hoped that the Conservative Party had a greater sense of democracy than was apparent at the Labour Party Conference the week before.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
49 St James's Drive,
Wandsworth Common, SW17,
October 8.

Aircraft to 'kill' tanks

From Mr R. I. Morris

Sir, As a recently retired RAF pilot with some experience of integrating air power and the land battle I regret the absence so far of a serious attempt to deal with the "aircraft versus tanks" debate. Major-General Luff (September 24) reinforced a widely held view that land forces should be responsible for destroying enemy tanks dispersed into battle formations in the contact zone. Only in moments of crisis, such as an attack before Nato forces had prepared fully their defensive positions, or when an armoured breakthrough at a key point is imminent, should it be necessary for our commanders to seek the additional front line anti-tank resources which air-power can so quickly provide. On occasions aircraft could be diverted from their most valuable role in support of the land battle which include reconnaissance, securing a tolerable air situation and reducing the weight and momentum of enemy attacks by destroying tanks concentrated in second and third echelon groupings beyond the contact zone. The concept of a cheap and unsophisticated aircraft to engage tanks in the contact zone conflicts with the need to capitalize on air power's inherent flexibility. There should be none who seriously believe that a simple and successful penetration beyond the contact zone and fulfill the range of tasks needed to support the land battle. Furthermore it makes little sense to consider a purely defensive air-anti-tank system when historical evidence points clearly to the need for an offensive capability. Iranian Pharoons have recently reminded us of the value of attack

reforming them along lines which have been tried and tested.

The Life Peerages Act of 1958 greatly improved the calibre of the second chamber's membership, and the quality of its debates (on the Fulton Report in July 1968, for example) often excels those of the lower House because the second chamber can now draw on much experience and expertise. Furthermore, since the broadcasting of Parliament began in 1978 we know that its debates are free from that partisan rowdiness which so often disgraces the lower House. Selection of the second chamber on merit would increase the usefulness of the upper House while leaving the formal powers of the lower House unimpaired. It therefore offers some chance of settling the matter.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
October 8.

From Sir William Montagu-Pollock

Sir, The leading article in your issue of October 8 entitled "A valid House of Lords" was a most timely and useful contribution to the various objections raised in the various reforms hitherto proposed, when you suggest that "the proportions of nominated members should always accord with the balance of parties in the House of Commons". I am not for a moment suggesting that the situation can be allowed to continue in which the great majority of members belongs to one party. The fact remains that the functions that the House can most usefully continue to carry out are best performed by a minority of members with proved qualities of experience, expertise, judgment and disinterest. Your proposal would encourage the parties to nominate members whose first characteristic was obedience to the dictates of the party whips.

Yours etc,
WILLIAM MONTAGU-POLLOCK,
Athenaeum Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
October 9.

From Mr William Wallace

Sir, It seems extraordinary that Norman St John Stevas should conclude that the answer to an unrepresentative House of Commons is to entrench an unrepresentative House of Lords.

It would be far simpler, and more democratic, to make the House of Commons itself more representative. To select Mr St John Stevas on television attempting to defend the beauties of the hereditary principle in order to avoid this conclusion was very sad indeed: one would have hoped that the Conservative Party had a greater sense of democracy than was apparent at the Labour Party Conference the week before.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
49 St James's Drive,
Wandsworth Common, SW17,
October 8.

within an overall defensive posture. Nato countries should continue to equip their air forces with aircraft capable of a range of offensive support tasks including shooting down aircraft. Such aircraft can contribute to the battle in whatever manner it is required. The need of the moment including emergency support for land forces in the front line: in this situation their manoeuvrability, payload, accurate delivery systems and self-defence capabilities will ensure a more significant contribution than could be provided by light aircraft.

When studying comparative effectiveness together with acquisition and manning costs, the light aircraft concept should be measured against the infantry anti-tank weapon since its only role is to support or replace the main piece of battlefield equipment. A comparative assessment of conventional offensive support aircraft is impossible because no other weapon system possesses characteristics which make air power such a priceless asset capable of turning the course of the land battle by applying massive firepower at the most opportune time and place across a wide area of the front. Defence planners must respect logic and valid principles when considering the choice of aircraft to support a central region land battle. By this process they will recognize the dangers of attempting to compare apples with oranges as Warwick Collins (October 2) and others who favour a cheap airborne "tank-killer" would have them do.

Yours faithfully,
R. I. MORRIS,
5 Wolsley Gardens,
Chiswick, W4,
October 6.

Feminine brainpower

From Dr D. E. Rugg

Sir, Dr Don (October 2) has asked for an accurate analysis comparing the degree results of first and third class honours degrees being higher in fields where it is possible for an examination answer to be right or wrong, especially science and engineering, where there are disproportionately fewer women, than in those subjects where there are fewer certain, such as arts and social studies. Other problems concern the different Scottish degree system, and the way some Oxbridge degrees are classified.

Nevertheless, an interesting pattern emerges when the figures are compared, subject by subject. Every year, women tend to get a lower percentage of firsts, but a higher percentage of upper seconds, so that the combined percentage of good degrees is often higher for women than for men. Also the women get fewer weak honours degrees (thirds and worse).

The recent feminist debate may say that the lower percentage of firsts is due to the prejudices of male

examiners, while the other differences are due to women's innate intellectual superiority. Others may look for different and more complex explanations.

Studies of the distribution of measured intelligence have found slightly fewer women at the extremes—fewer geniuses and fewer morons—and this could be part of the explanation of the differences in the percentages gaining firsts. Other explanations include differences in ambitions for careers and in the amount of drive or push.

Women's better performance in gaining fewer weak honours degrees could be partly due to the still relatively small number of women going to university being a more select group; but there is some evidence that women students tend to be more conscientious than men.

This whole field of sex differences in the distribution of academic ability and performance is one where there is still plenty of room for the open-minded researcher to elucidate some interesting and puzzling differences.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST RUDD,
Department of Sociology,
University of Essex,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester,
Essex.
October 3.

Moriarty mantle for Mr Levin

From Lord Gore-Booth

Sir, If the distinguished Mr Bernard Levin (October 9) has mislaid his sense of fun, the Sherlock Holmes Society would I'm sure be happy to trace it for him. Or is he, perhaps, in the pay of the notorious Professor Moriarty?

Mr de Waal's learned work (like the two-volume *The Annotated Sherlock Holmes* by William Baring-Gould before it) will be to Sherlockians what *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* or *A Gourmet's Guide to Eating Round the World* would be to Mr Levin. I feel sure he would not hesitate to acquire whatever is relevant to his particular passions.

And what is £24 compared to the price of a very proper reading of Bernard Levin in *The Times* for a year?

Yours sincerely,
PAUL GORE-BOOTH,
70 Ashley Gardens,
Ambridge Avenue,
Westminster, SW1,
October 10.

Historic buildings

From the Secretary of the Ancient Monuments Society

Sir, I was slightly taken aback to read (letters, October 7) the attack on the Government's policy towards historic buildings.

It is my impression, from a national perspective, that we have in Mr Heseltine the most radically conservationist minister since the war.

His decisions in individual cases—to restore Harewood, and to list Billingsgate Market—have been politically courageous whilst his commitment of £1m to buy the Lyceum in Liverpool to save it from destruction, and £500,000 to forestall the collapse of the Grange in Hampshire, displayed a heartening determination to protect the nation's architectural heritage despite the public expenditure cost.

On the broad strategic plans, the establishment of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the imminent publication of a circular to local authorities from his department making it clear that he will not accept the destruction of unused listed buildings until they have been offered for sale or lease at a reasonable price, are a far more committed conservationist framework within which individual cases can be decided.

I fear, however, that I cannot offer a totally uncritical eulogy. It remains the case that the number of investors within the department committed to the preservation of historic buildings remains at the pathetically low figure of four (for England and Wales). This number is so derisory and surely so unrepresentative of Mr Heseltine's commitment to protecting our priceless heritage of historic buildings that the ministerial review at present being carried out must result in an increase in that number.

Yours faithfully,
MATTHEW SAUNDERS, Secretary,
Ancient Monuments Society,
St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4,
October 9.

Lamb subsidy

From Mr M. J. B. Parker

Sir, Mr Walker is stated (report, October 1) to have said that the new regime should prevent any rise in shop prices for lamb. Indeed they may be lower than they were otherwise have been. He also claimed that Britain would receive some £150m per year in subsidies from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) in this scheme.

The essence of these statements is that the European taxpayer, including the United Kingdom taxpayer, will subsidize lamb production in the UK to the extent of about £150m per year, the subsidy being an open-ended payment to the lamb producer for the difference between market price and the guaranteed price. This scheme will have serious adverse effects on other countries of unsubsidized production of lamb and chicken. The total meat market in the UK is relatively inelastic, and lamb producers, backed by an estimated subsidy of £150m per annum, will obviously increase their share of that market. Lamb and chicken are in direct competition for the housewife's purse, and the increased production of subsidized lamb will inevitably result in the contraction of production of unsubsidized chicken, with adverse effects for employment in the UK chicken industry.

Such discriminatory subsidization of one meat product, at the expense of the taxpayer, will appear to be economic nonsense. What is the justification for so favouring "lame lambs", when the Government has no compassion for "lame ducks"? Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PARKER,
Chairman,
Parker Ltd,
The Hall,
Stoke Ferry,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.
October 8.

Seven across

From Mr Stephen Hopkinson

Sir, I wonder if any of your readers can answer a query which has so far baffled the efforts of two groups of university lecturers and a variety of other experts?

At what date did the custom of adding a horizontal crossbar to the figure 7 first appear in Europe? That most meticulous of researchers, C. S. Forester, suggests the early nineteenth century as the period and France as the place of origin—possibly in one of Napoleon's administrative departments, as a way of distinguishing 7 from 1, when the latter was written with a heavy serif? China still marks seem to confirm this dating—but can anyone provide a more precise reference? With thanks, yours sincerely,
STEPHAN HOPKINSON,
Kingsmead,
Kingsgate Road,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
October 9.

TAKEN IN ADULTERY

The Pope's startling precept about the avoidance of adultery with the wife is not, in itself, a contradiction in terms—appears to have been an *obiter dictum* let drop in the course of a general audience. It does not have the stamp of a fully-guaranteed magisterial pronouncement. Nor was it a contribution to the proceedings of the Synod of Bishops now sitting in Rome to consider "the role of the Christian family in the modern world". This eases the necessity of making sense of what he said. But he has unfortunately served the ridicule such an assembly is in danger of attracting when it attends to the details of sexual morality. He has also reinforced an impression already gained that the process of aggiornamento in the Roman Catholic Church's teaching of sexual morality, which is seen to be necessary and urgent in varying degrees by much of the world-wide episcopate, is encountering the central influence of a Pope who is deeply conservative in these matters, and may be checked by it.

If that is how it appears the fault may be with the medium more than the message, as so often with emanations from the

Vatican. Pope John Paul may be old-fashioned in his own day, but he is not insensitive, and he certainly does not lack humanity. What he is reported to have said is that the Dominical warning that to look at a woman with desire is to commit adultery in the heart applies no less to a man who looks at that way at his wife. Put like that, it sounds absurd. If a husband may not desire his wife, and vice versa, what is all about? The proposition does not sound quite so scandalous when dressed in the language of the Authorized Version, or for that matter of the Douay version.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time: Thou shalt not commit adultery. But I say to you: That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

That this may have some application to marriage is suggested by the form of solemnization of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer, at least until they tinkered with it. Matrimony, it is declared, is an honourable estate, and therefore is not by any to be interpreted or taken in hand, unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly to satisfy man's carnal

lusts and appetites, like brute beasts that have no understanding. True, the rise goes on to say that of the three causes for which matrimony was ordained, the second is "for a remedy against sin, and to avoid fornication" in the case of such persons as have not the gift of continency. That implies that the "satisfactions" that are sought illicitly in fornication may be had licitly in marriage, which widens realistically the concept of conjugal chastity. But the first point remains, that a mere brutish satisfaction of "carnal lusts and appetites" is no more a part of Christian love in marriage than out of it—or a fortiori is sexual violence.

It confuses the issue to describe such carnal gratification in marriage as "adultery", even though in an obsolete sense the word comprehends all kinds of sexual irregularity. But the broad point, if indeed it was the point the Pope was making, is a perfectly sensible point for a Pope or any other moralist to make. The way it came, however, and the arrival at a crucial moment in the Synod's deliberations, cannot encourage those who hope for relaxation of Rome's official position.

dox Church is uncanonical and has an anathema on it by Patriarch Nikon (endorsed by the Council of the Catacomb Church in 1929)? Patriarch Nikon was subsequently arrested and put in prison where he died, whilst many other clergy and bishops were martyred.

I endorse the petition presented to the Soviet Embassy on September 30, but what about the Catacomb Church in the Soviet Union and other oppressed religious denominations there, which are still being persecuted? This petition is like a drop in the ocean, since persecution of the true Russian Orthodox Church is still continuing.

Yours faithfully,
D. CALITZINE,
30 Charlwood Road, SW15,
October 1.

Study of the paranormal

From Professor M. Hammetton

Sir, I am much surprised that a serious newspaper such as yours should have sent itself to the questionnaire "investigation" printed on October 4. Setting aside the fact that the questions do not seem at all well constructed, nothing could possibly emerge from such a survey beyond two matters already notorious: the first is a number of superstitions is very widespread and that human testimony—particularly after some lapse of time—is extremely unreliable.

Yours faithfully,
M. HAMMETTON,
Department of Psychology,
University of Newcastle Upon Tyne,
October 6.

Our building heritage

From Miss Hermione Horhouse

Sir, Conservationists should not quarrel in public, but I must demand repentance in a white sheet from Mr William Bell, Chairman of the JLC Historic Buildings Committee. There can be no *de minimis* rule in the scholarly care of major historic buildings, and so refer directly to the mutilated looking hall at St Pancras Station, October 7 is a flagrant action. St Pancras Station is also a Grade I building, and except for the roof the looking hall contains most of its original fixtures and fittings. The Victorian Society in its long history has never been known to save a building from total demolition is not enough. There must be a continuing care for the original features both interior and exterior. Otherwise

we shall be left with even more historic shells, of which there are already too many in London.

However, much we may deplore other losses, the Secretary of State is to be congratulated on a sensitive decision which underlines the importance of maintaining the integrity and original character of important historic buildings.

Yours faithfully,
HERMIONE HORHOUSE,
Secretary,
The Victorian Society,
1 Priory Gardens,
Bedford Park, W4.

Soviet Christians

From Prince Dimitri Goltzine

Sir, May I be allowed to remind your readers that the Soviet Ortho-

Divorce

Six ways to split a broken marriage

A decade is a short time in the cycle of legal revolution. Those who remember the stormy passage of the Divorce Law Reform Act may well wonder why the subject is on the bill again so soon.

This week the Law Commission produced a discussion paper on the financial aspects of present divorce practice. Arguments about money instead of accusations about who did what and with whom are now the chief preoccupation of warring spouses.

There are three main reasons why the law should be looked at again. One is that changes designed to take the acrimony out of divorce have manifestly failed to do so.

Secondly, it is right to perpetuate the notion that couples are responsible for each other for ever more, which in practice means that a man is responsible for his former wife until she dies or remarries?

Given the pace of social change, the present financial provisions are now out of place. It is perfectly possible for a young able-bodied and childless wife to maintain a financial stranglehold on her former husband for life.

Thirdly, the assumption of the law that a man should support two families is simply impossible. Even the financial facts of life for the divorced couple are different. And while this legal fiction is maintained, it will be the efforts to provide proper support and security for one-parent families.

The Law Commission has put forward six possible alternatives:

1. To strike out the overriding principle laid down in section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 that the financial settlement should place the parties as far as possible in the same position as they would have been if the marriage had not broken down.

This is an unrealistic objective for the vast majority of couples and reinforces the concept of dependency after divorce. In any reform it would have to be abandoned, but merely to do that and nothing else would leave large areas for discretion and argument.

2. To make maintenance orders subject to need. This approach is not original; it is already one of the factors taken into account under the present law. The family law subcommittee of the Law Society recently highlighted the need to strengthen the principle. In its own suggestions for reform, *A Better Way Out*, it comments: "The law requires a number of factors to be taken into account by the courts in deciding whether to award maintenance. One of these is the extent of the claimant's need. However, some courts have tended to make maintenance orders which seem to assume an absolute right regardless of need."

But how do you define need? Again there seems endless scope for argument.

3. To introduce the radical concept of rehabilitative maintenance for a limited period while the former wife settles herself in the labour market. In an ideal world, where there are plenty of jobs and retraining facilities and day nurseries, this is clearly the answer. It does away with the open-ended commitment. And other countries have adopted this approach with apparent success.

4. To pay the wife a capital sum as a once-and-for-all settlement. This clean break and a golden handshake alternative might be most attractive from the ex-wife's point of view, but, as the Law Commission points out, this is really only an option for the well-heeled. In most divorces there is simply not sufficient capital to make a realistic settlement.

5. To apportion maintenance according to a rigid formula. At present the courts use what is termed the "third rule" as a benchmark for maintenance settlements. This is not laid down by statute but was adopted in one famous case, *Wachtel v Wachtel*, in the Court of Appeal to assess what a wife should receive from her husband's income and capital.

While the idea of a set percentage has the virtue of letting everyone know in advance what they are in for, it leaves the concept of life-long support unchanged; and for couples with very modest incomes it could mean their both having an unrealistic amount to live on.

6. To leave the parties as they would have been if the marriage had never taken place—in other words to reverse the present overriding principle. This is fine for short marriages or, indeed, for longer ones where both have continued working. But what would happen in a case where a wife had given up a career ten or fifteen years ago to have children or where a telephonist had married a tycoon?

One, or a combination of these alternatives, may well form the basis of a new law on maintenance. Arguably, changes in the law must go hand in hand with new social security legislation, the provision of child care facilities and the progress of women's rights against discrimination.

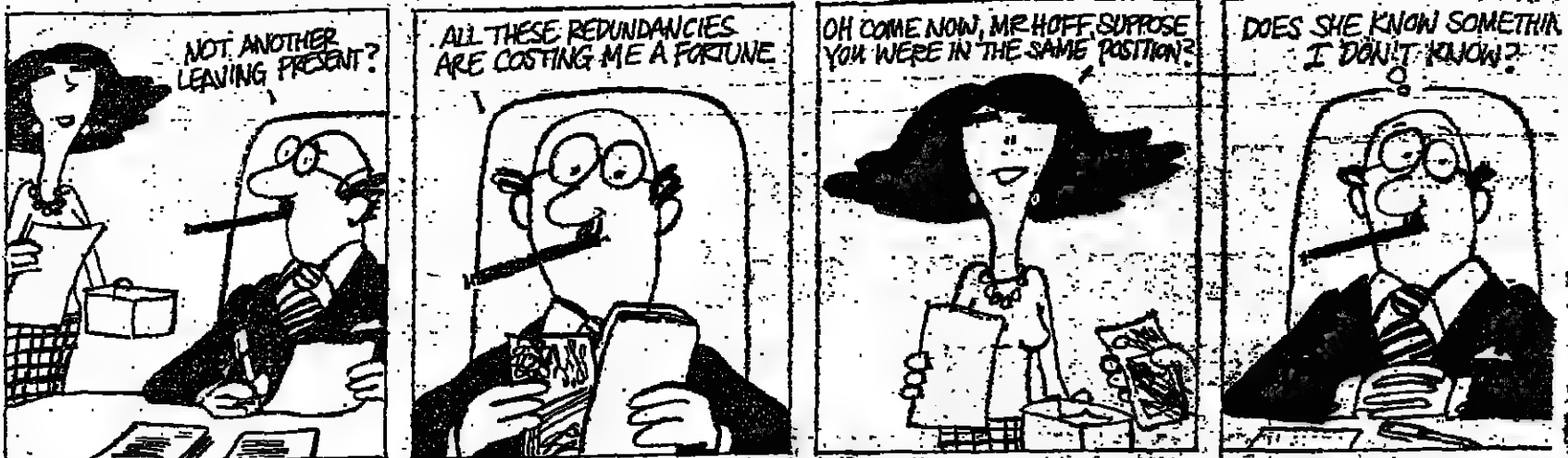
In some quarters the Law Commission has been castigated for attacking women. The debate threatens to put the poverty lobby, which still wants to implement the recommendations of the Finer Committee on one-parent families, in an opposing camp to the middle class husband who seeks change.

If only they knew it, they are all talking the same language.

Margaret Drummond



HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Children

The life policy route to settling school fees

While there are plenty of insurance brokers ready and willing to make plans for parents to meet future school fees, they cannot work miracles. Too many parents see assistance when it is too late for brokers to provide as much help as is needed.

The all important lesson is to start planning early. Paying fees out of net earned income as the bills roll in is a very expensive way of going about it.

If you have no capital sum available to earmark for future fees, all is not lost. Saving out of today's income through life insurance policies is a much more tax efficient way of approaching the subject.

Ideally you should start planning at least 10 years before the first bill is needed. Then a series of profit-sharing policies can be arranged to mature in successive years to meet the annual bills.

You benefit from the 17.5 per cent tax relief on premiums—reducing to 15 per cent from next April—and there is the added advantage to higher rate taxpayers that the proceeds from the policies are completely tax-free.

You can buy "flexible" policies, which can be cashed in as and when required, giving guaranteed values plus bonuses after they have been in force for 10 years. But you pay extra for the flexibility. There is no point in paying this extra loading when you can work out in advance exactly when the fees will be payable, even though the amount may be unknown.

Difficulties can arise where fees are required within 10 years of making the arrangements. Then there are two courses open to you. Either the policy can be surrendered, or a loan can be taken. While a life office will be willing to lend money against the security of the policy, interest will have to be paid to service the loan—from net income.

Which course may prove better depends largely on individual circumstances. Often the loss of terminal bonus on the policy in the event of surrender before the end of the 10-year term will be more or less equivalent to the interest charges if it is decided to take a loan.

But the position is improving. Scottish Provident has introduced a policy which can be surrendered after seven and a half years for a sum guaranteed in advance, plus bonuses, with no liability to higher rate taxes.

If there are from four to six years to run before the fees are required, a life policy linked to building society investment may prove helpful. Certainly, these policies do not receive the bonuses which they deserve for short-term saving.

You start running into real trouble when there is less than four years before the fees are required, but there is one scheme on the market, run by specialists School Fees Insurance Agency, which is based on monthly premium deferred annuities. This return is far from wonderful and this is partly because, as this is a life insurance, the normal life insurance premium relief cannot be claimed.

The scheme can be useful for parents and others who are unable or where would be a significant part of the premium for policy. Nevertheless, if a parent and do not serious health problem possible to combine the term assurance, so as to sure that, should you maturely, the contribution school fees will be all originally planned.

The earlier you start saving for school fees the more likely it is that you will be able to meet them without a fall, due, even though largely a matter of gu because of inflation.

John Drumm

... and working wives are another way to help

If you fail to secure for your bright son or daughter one of the 3,500 assisted places at top public schools it was announced on Monday that 227, including Winchester, St Paul's (both sexes) and Manchester Grammar are taking part in a scheme, there is another answer: send the wife out to work.

According to a survey commissioned by school fees specialist C. Howard & Partners most families are coping with the burden of increased school fees both by reducing expenditure and by the wife going out to work. In the two years since the previous survey school fees have risen by 48 per cent compared with a rise of 31 per cent in the father's income, and a mere 12 per cent in the mother's.

But the fact that private education now absorbs nearly 23 per cent of the family's budget compared with only 17.5 per cent two years ago is a stark reminder of the sacrifices which in a two-child family is likely to total nearly £30,000 out of net income.

Most of the 152 families interviewed in the survey were loud in their praise of private education.

The public school ethos—discipline and the development of character, leadership and a sense of duty—has many supporters, but one or two parents put in a caveat. "The other aspects of private school—example, sport, team spirit, leadership and general training to be good, young Conservatives, do not appeal to us," the wife of a university teacher said. But the prospect of her children leaving school "with sound knowledge and arduous habits" do.

The realistic comment from a barrister is: "This is not to say that I am entirely satisfied with the private system but I should like to see my sons' education, quality and think the private system at the moment and in the foreseeable future is better able to them for this purpose."

Oddly enough, few mention the cost, or a although one or two do acknowledge the legacy. And quite the contrary, taken by "an entrap from the South-east robustly declares: 'Believe in sporting state—why should some important education exception?'"

future is better able to them for this purpose."

Oddly enough, few mention the cost, or a although one or two do acknowledge the legacy. And quite the contrary, taken by "an entrap from the South-east robustly declares: 'Believe in sporting state—why should some important education exception?'"

Unit trusts

Battle of rising management charges

Mr George Jordan, who takes on the night of the Allied Hambro unit trust group on Tuesday, says voting with his feet—selling his units—as a weapon of last resort. Before he uses it, he will be doing his best to persuade the company to change its mind in respect of the proposed increases in management fees.

Last December the Department of Trade finally responded to years of lobbying by the unit trust industry and de-restricted charges which were fixed in 1958. The department prescribed that the combination of initial and annual management fees should not exceed 13 1/2 per cent over 20 years.

Most groups preferred the more immediately rewarding combination of 5 per cent initial and 1 per cent annual to 3 1/2 per cent initial and 1 per cent annual.

Some groups such as Barclays Unicorn are changing the trust deeds on a staggered basis, largely to save postage costs in the documents which the interim or annual reports. Others such as Allied Hambro next week are hoping to change all the trust deeds in a couple of days intensive activity.

Enter Mr Jordan. A retired civil servant, he bought £1000's worth of units in Allied Hambro High Yield Fund in February to mop up a modest part of his lump sum benefit. It was not his first venture in unit trusts; he had previously held stakes in the more speculative Metals and Minerals and Commodity funds, although it must be admitted he is not a great protagonist of them.

The two main themes to his attack on Allied Hambro's proposed increase in annual charges—up 3 per cent a year with the right to lift them to 1 per cent within three years—centres on the absence of information from the company about why the increased charges are necessary and the fact that the fees are not fixed but related to the growth of the fund itself.

"If managers beat inflation," says Mr Jordan, "the present basis of charges ensures them an increasing profit despite rising costs. If they fail to do so, it may be felt that they are not entitled to recompense themselves by taking a larger cut from disappointed unit holders."

Mark St Giles, managing director of Allied Hambro, with



Mr George Jordan: taking on the big battalions.

hindsight, admits that the information about the need for higher charges might be considered a little sparse.

"Perhaps we should have stuck to our original intention," he says, and point out that inflation has gone up faster than the stock market, and that paper and postal charges (the biggest expense of a unit trust group) have gone up faster still."

Jordan, who was at the National Economic Development Office, then the Pay

Board and finally the Cabinet Office before he retired, is prepared to listen. "If the management has a case, they must put it properly to unit holders," he says.

The information in the formal document, he feels, is quite inadequate for unit holders to reach any informed decision. "Without, for example, details of current income and costs, it is an insult to people's intelligence."

His words are not likely to fall on deaf ears. Mr St Giles is aware that the exercise "is a bit of a nuisance" for the group with unit-holders "the group will have for a long time. Letters, and comments added to the proxy forms, have convinced Allied Hambro that its unit-holders both take a keen interest in their affairs, and have some logical and commendable thoughts to offer."

One unit-holder has already secured a notable victory. He was displeased that the initial charge on his reinvestment units was going up to 5 per cent, and on reflection Allied Hambro agreed to a 3 per cent initial fee on reinvested units (where income is automatically reinvested in new units) has now been cut from 34 per cent to 3 per cent. It is good for unit-holders, but it is also good for unit-holders.

Regrettably, there may not be a quorum when the High Yield meeting takes place next Tuesday, and when the reconvened meeting votes, a simple majority (not 75 per cent of the units, as previously required) will carry the day.

But there are indications that Allied Hambro will not secure the necessary majority for the increased fee with some of its other funds. Mr Jordan is convinced that a groundswell of unit-holders' opposition to building up Tuesday's votes should show how strong it is.

Pension plans

Unit-linked or with profits—your choice

One question you face when taking a pension plan with an insurance company is whether to opt for a with-profits scheme or the more risky and potentially more rewarding unit-linked policy. You can alternatively back both horses and end up with policies which have two different charges by splitting your investment between these two types of contract.

But whichever you choose at the outset, you are stuck with it until you retire, unless you are prepared to stop one of the policies and switch to the other plan in mid-career at a cost to your future pension.

Sun Life has come up with a solution to this problem with its new pension plan both for the self-employed or for company directors and key executives. These plans allow you to switch between with-profit and unit-linked investment at any time without the usual costs involved.

You could start off with a unit-linked contract when the prospects for the stock market look good. Then, when hard times come and stock market starts what looks as if it could be a long downward path, you can switch your fund and future contributions on to a with-profits basis, consolidating your gains so far.

The terms and the value of your investment which is transferred from one type of policy to another depend on a number of circumstances at the time, including the length of time your plan has been going. But Sun Life offers better terms than if you actually had to stop one type of policy and take out a new one.

For example, a 45-year-old with an executive pension type plan will see a fund at retirement after twenty years at the age of 65 of £76,805 for premiums of £1,000 a year if he sticks with a with-profits investment for the full term, assuming that present bonus rates are maintained.

If however, he switches to the unit-linked basis after five years and stays with it for the next 15 years his fund will amount to £52,950, assuming a growth rate of 14 per cent. A 12 per cent growth rate would produce a fund of £57,073.

If however the policy-holder had to stop a conventional with-profits pension plan and replace it with a unit-linked one, with all the expenses involved, and the same circumstances his pension funds would reach only £74,838 (at 14 per cent growth rate) or £80,785 (at a 12 per cent growth rate).

Sun Life's policy has most appeal for investors nearing retirement. As some pensioners know to their cost, unit-linked policies can be risky, especially when stock markets are at a low level when you come to retire. But this plan allows them to switch from unit-linked investment to a with-profits scheme, not long before retirement.

For example an executive nearing 40 taking out a new Sun Life pension plan will see his £2,000 annual premiums amount to £138,673 on a unit-linked basis after 20 years, assuming that the unit-linked fund grows at 12 per cent. If he decides then to play safe rather than current assumptions he will get a guaranteed £200,030 at retirement by switching his money on to a with-profits basis.

With current bonus additions this will reach £264,503 at retirement. Then, if the unit-linked fund grows at less than 12 per cent during the next five years he will have made the right decision.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises				
Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Change	Comment
880p	485p	Anglo-Am Corp.	40p to 890p	Dearer gold
681p	366p	Don's Gold	44p to 891p	Dearer gold
89p	45p	Midg & Hill	8p to 83p	Good interim
75p	56p	Midg & Hill	7p to 82p	Good interim
460p	206p	Ultras	150p to 440p	Bid rumours
Falls				
331p	124p	BSA Int.	3p to 124p	Chmn resigns
280p	182p	Glass	30p to 212p	Rights issue
404p	328p	JCI	20p to 322p	Flare division
111p	58p	Rockware	70p to 50p	No int; poor
380p	280p	Thorn-EMI	22p to 324p	Scottish semi

Investor's week

Tory conference brings no cheer to market

This week City folk worried. Far from packing up their troubles they allowed them to spill out and the FT index of 30 big industrials tumbled from 4793 to 4663. However, the all-share index, stuffed with financial and mining stocks, hardly budged, ending the week only 4.1 off at 287.8.

The City worried about Iran and Iraq. To be sure, the war is still far away and local, but it does not and the American case say they fear it spreading, and perhaps wily Russians, not us, will repair all those oil storage tanks, refineries and pipelines. The Middle East oil cartel, OPEC, is reminding us that if the war did spread, oil would again become precious and dearer.

We fretted about money supply and interest rates. Once money supply like, hopes of a cut in minimum lending rate had us pushing up shares and gilts. Yet again nothing happened, and down they went. Politically, a cut was inopportune. All too obviously it would have fitted in with the Conservative Party conference at Brighton, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, our Bismarckian Chancellor, had his own ideas of wooing the audience.

His theme was joy through suffering. What a Labour Chancellor, Sir Stafford Cripps, called austerity is again in evidence. Sir Geoffrey was going to pursue tough policies resolutely.

Party workers were told to count no chickens before the eggs are even laid. As if James Callaghan, our Prime Minister, budget next spring. So far, so good. The Government, the broker says, that tax increases are by no means to be ruled out. Capital gains will not be seen until the first quarter of next year.

There could be something in this. To be sure, money supply grew by much less than 1 per cent last month after an 8 per cent jump in July and August. But what is the shape of seasonal factors came into it. Bank lending is low this time of year, and the Government collects a lot of petroleum revenue tax. However, there could well be an upturn in

Taxation—small businesses 3

Stock relief: do your accounts add up to Revenue needs?

The implications of stock and stock relief for both cash flow and the net profitability of a company, whether large or small, can be very important, particularly the effect of the changes to the legislation contained in Finance Act 1980.

Business stocks consist of raw materials, manufactured components, part finished products and finished products which have not yet been sold and turned into either cash or debtors. In the case of a manufacturing or retailing company, stock is usually physical assets; whereas stock for a professional firm is mostly work in progress that has not yet been billed to clients.

For tax purposes, stock is valued at its cost or resale value (if that is lower) and it is assumed that the business clears its older stock before it clears the new stock—a principle known as "first in first out", or FIFO for short.

The increase in the value of stock and work in progress during a trading account is added to the total income to arrive at gross profit figures. This is probably fair enough in conditions of little or no inflation, but as soon as the price of raw materials and finished goods started to increase dramatically month by month many companies were finding that they were being taxed on "non-real" profits.

Sometimes these profits could consist almost entirely of inflationary increases in stock values; for while the physical volume of stock could have gone down, the total value because of price rises would have still increased and were therefore subject to either income tax (in the case of an individual or partnership) or corporation tax (in the case of a company).

It was really as an emergency measure that Mr Hesley first introduced stock relief in 1975. It has been adapted and extended since then and has probably become the most important single element of business tax planning in the United Kingdom.

Stock relief is given on the increase in the value of the trading stock during the accounting period. But the amount of relief is not quite as much as the total increase in the value of stock itself. It is subject to a reduction based on a percentage of relevant income (basically trading profits), which is 15 per cent in the case of limited companies and 10 per cent in the case of sole traders and partnerships.

If trading stocks increased from £10,000 to £15,000 in a partnership and relevant income is £20,000, then stock relief is £5,000 minus 10 per cent of £20,000—that is, £3,000.

So the amount of stock relief which can be claimed is £3,000.

In some accounting periods, a business may experience a reduction in stock values. When this occurs, all or part of the stock relief that has been claimed in past years can be recovered (a "claw-back"). In other words, the reduction in stock values is effectively treated as taxable income during the period of account in which it occurs.

If, in the above example, stocks in the next period of account went down by £5,000, that reduction would be treated as trading income in that period, although the charge is limited to the amount of stock relief claimed previously.

Fortunately, the potential claw-back of stock relief, generally shown in the accounts under the title "Deferred taxation", does not hang over a

business as a perpetual sword of Damocles. Stock relief given for periods ending in 1973-74 and 1974-75 (or in the case of companies in periods ending before March 31, 1975) cannot now be clawed back and in each year from 1982-83 stock relief for the period six years earlier will also be written off, starting from 1975-76.

The Finance Act 1980 has introduced a further important innovation and for many businesses not a moment too soon. The new provisions are intended to help businesses who suffer temporary reductions in stocks and who would otherwise have suffered a claw-back of stock relief. Thousands of companies all round the country will have been in this position because of the recession and the cashflow problems which have resulted in drastic reductions in stock.

A business is now able to

postpone such a claw-back charge (which has arisen because of a reduction in stock values) until the next period of account, by which time stock values may have risen again to cancel out the claw-back.

The relief is not available to a business which has already suffered a reduction in stock during the previous year. The amount of the claw-back that can be postponed is in itself subject to reductions, equivalent to 5 per cent of the opening stock value at the beginning of the accounting period.

Like stock relief itself the new deferral provisions have to be specifically claimed by the business, and both stock relief and deferral will be lost if the time limits are past.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

bank lending in October business pays value, and we fused over the the squeeze is doing panics. Worse, we sure what exactly is fusing over.

Take last Wednesday: left we had backwater bottles (excess me) or reporting a leap in profits from £12m to £15m, but our wear the late dawn, borne down by the of "unsold" bottles, changes, second half losses and (again, second-half) £3m of re costs.

On my right we Queensway, the do group which sent through the sector with profits disappearing warmish was supposed with official hopes of second-half year.

The City did not let us make of it, and it with the gnawing turning to awareness, many profits were in it not only wrecked in the quarter of the year, but third and possibly in it as well.

In mail order (SWV) and Empire (Bradford) saw interl well down, and in b came warnings of war. Few concerns selling public, whether in m or department stores of Kingston upon Th ordered first-half profits. The shrewder this w incident of a merry C Nor were our nerves word of an ICI bave on Monday to dis future of the fibres a chemical division.

But what is the use ing? Next year's profits will be free o any charges. With profits' gambol. Lik lands.

Interest rates will fa and the pound will against foreign making exporting of fun rather than mise arguments came to buffering this week, b the majority they, a away.

Peter Wain

هكذا من راصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Shares marked sharply lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Oct 24. Contango Day, Oct 27. Settlement Day, Nov 3

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

VLTS + GUARANTEED DEPOSITS 17-17.75% PA
Time-Life Investments
maximising retirement income
for discussion & details
01-628 5684

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

[illegible]

Why not make yourself comfortable in the kitchen that is. For never before have our kitchens had such a feeling of lived-in comfort. Whether yours is cottage-rustic or streamlined functional, a great deal of thought, planning and design will have made it so. Kitchen designers have worked hard to make our kitchens work for us—kitchens that make cooking a joy, cleaning less tiresome and, moreover, a welcoming focal point for the family to gather to eat, entertain or simply relax.

But no kitchen can work for you unless it is well equipped.

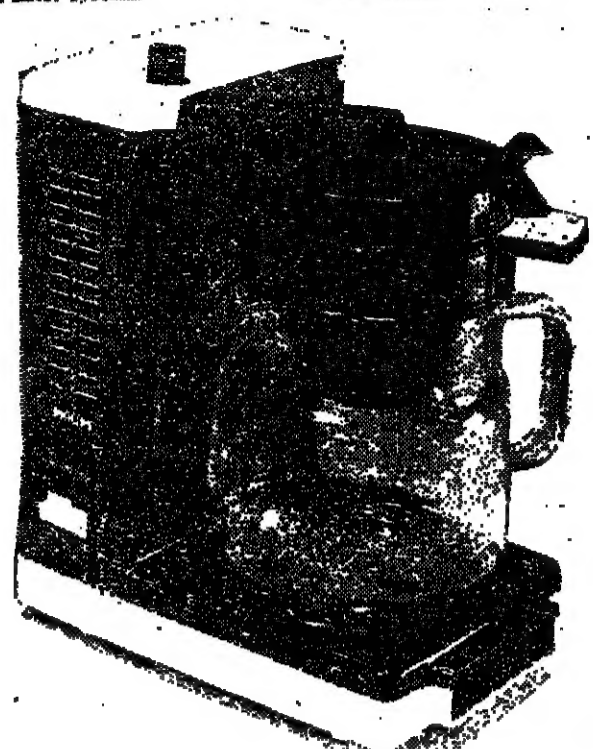
So if you are thinking of starting from scratch and building a new kitchen, or simply improving, refurbishing or re-equipping an existing one, our Well-Equipped Kitchen features will steer you in the right direction to comfort and efficiency.

This week covers those kitchen appliances that make a kitchen run smoothly and next week we examine the kitchen units themselves as well as some furnishing ideas for blinds, floorcoverings and tiles that will make your kitchen individual.

Whether you drink breakfast coffee au lait, mellow and milky elevenes or a dark, rich after-dinner brew, you want it to taste good. It should be with the new Philips Coffee Maker. It has a large 1.1-litre capacity jug, but can be used just to make a couple of cups of coffee. Special features include a heater storage unit which heats the water temperature to just the right level—release the best flavour from the beans and so avoiding a bitter taste. A special system also ensures that no trace of water is left in the storage unit after the coffee is made. This means that no residue from hard water builds up in the filter system.

A further practical feature—and all appliance manufacturers please note—is a special cord shortener in the base which allows any excess flex to be held neatly without tangles. The Philips HD5153 Coffee Maker costs about £23.50 and is available from leading department stores.

Capuccino addicts will welcome AMMA of Italy's new range of domestic espresso coffee machines with vaporizer to supply that essential froth. From £52.30 (two-cup size) to £81.50 (nine-cup size), they are available at Liberty's, Regent Street, London, W1. General Trading, 144, Sloane Street, London, SW1, and Fenwicks of Brent Cross.



A coffee maker with a large 1.1 litre capacity and special cord shortener feature. The Philips HD 5153 Coffee Maker, £23.50.

The freezer's growth in popularity has brought with it a small revolution in home refrigeration. Every household today is thought to need some freezer space, even if only to store short-term supplies, and consequently refrigerator/freezers have become commonplace. For those who have a separate freezer in the kitchen we now have larger refrigerators—the name for refrigerators without a frozen food compartment or ice-making compartment. The latter seem a very good idea—I have found that the ice-making compartment of my refrigerator has become increasingly redundant over the years, yet I could happily negotiate for the extra space it takes for chilled foods.

For the conventional family a good fridge-freezer combination is the Hotpoint 23100 Iced Diamond. It has a 164-litre capacity refrigerator section and a separate freezer compartment that holds about 4½ cu ft of frozen food. It costs £230 with task look finish £245.

Smaller families may find that while they can fill a generously sized freezer, they only need a small refrigerator. The Tricity 38780 looks like a conventional fridge-freezer but its dimensions have been reversed: the refrigerator section has a capacity of 70 litres, the freezer section more than double that amount. It costs about £250.

Perhaps the most revolutionary of refrigeration units is the new Bosch Cold-Store Centre. This has three separate temperature zones, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

The refrigerator section has a variable temperature control, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

The refrigerator section has a variable temperature control, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

The refrigerator section has a variable temperature control, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

The refrigerator section has a variable temperature control, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

The refrigerator section has a variable temperature control, which means that almost every type of food and drink can be suitably stored within the unit.

The four star freezer at the back has a capacity of 2.35 cu ft. The freezer has a variable defrost and ice cube tray.

A revolutionary refrigeration unit with three separate temperature zones—a freezer, refrigerator and chiller section—for efficient storing of almost any type of food. The Bosch Cold-Store Centre, £452.

The upper section has divisions for storing cans, tubs and a butter dish and can be removed for easy cleaning. The lower section can be used for storing bottles (up to 2 litre size), preserved foods, fruit, vegetables, salads and any other items that benefit from chilled storage.

The cabinet comes in a smart Inca brown decor frame, has two adjustable front feet and two rollers at the back for easy moving. Available from leading department stores and electrical outlets at £452.

If you simply want an under counter larger fridge then take a look at the Electrolux 751 Duet. It is a family-sized larger fridge which is self-defrosting with automatic disposal of defrost water. It has four interior shelves (one adjustable), a large salad compartment, or shelves (one with a magnetic lid) and a magnetic lid with a melon-top it costs

upper section has divisions for storing cans, tubs and a butter dish and can be removed for easy cleaning. The lower section can be used for storing bottles (up to 2 litre size), preserved foods, fruit, vegetables, salads and any other items that benefit from chilled storage.

The cabinet comes in a smart Inca brown decor frame, has two adjustable front feet and two rollers at the back for easy moving. Available from leading department stores and electrical outlets at £452.

If you simply want an under counter larger fridge then take a look at the Electrolux 751 Duet. It is a family-sized larger fridge which is self-defrosting with automatic disposal of defrost water. It has four interior shelves (one adjustable), a large salad compartment, or shelves (one with a magnetic lid) and a magnetic lid with a melon-top it costs

upper section has divisions for storing cans, tubs and a butter dish and can be removed for easy cleaning. The lower section can be used for storing bottles (up to 2 litre size), preserved foods, fruit, vegetables, salads and any other items that benefit from chilled storage.

The cabinet comes in a smart Inca brown decor frame, has two adjustable front feet and two rollers at the back for easy moving. Available from leading department stores and electrical outlets at £452.

If you simply want an under counter larger fridge then take a look at the Electrolux 751 Duet. It is a family-sized larger fridge which is self-defrosting with automatic disposal of defrost water. It has four interior shelves (one adjustable), a large salad compartment, or shelves (one with a magnetic lid) and a magnetic lid with a melon-top it costs

upper section has divisions for storing cans, tubs and a butter dish and can be removed for easy cleaning. The lower section can be used for storing bottles (up to 2 litre size), preserved foods, fruit, vegetables, salads and any other items that benefit from chilled storage.

The cabinet comes in a smart Inca brown decor frame, has two adjustable front feet and two rollers at the back for easy moving. Available from leading department stores and electrical outlets at £452.

If you simply want an under counter larger fridge then take a look at the Electrolux 751 Duet. It is a family-sized larger fridge which is self-defrosting with automatic disposal of defrost water. It has four interior shelves (one adjustable), a large salad compartment, or shelves (one with a magnetic lid) and a magnetic lid with a melon-top it costs

upper section has divisions for storing cans, tubs and a butter dish and can be removed for easy cleaning. The lower section can be used for storing bottles (up to 2 litre size), preserved foods, fruit, vegetables, salads and any other items that benefit from chilled storage.

The cabinet comes in a smart Inca brown decor frame, has two adjustable front feet and two rollers at the back for easy moving. Available from leading department stores and electrical outlets at £452.



Kitchen Shoparound

Part I

by Carol Bowen



Left: An efficient automatic washing machine, the Miele 427 is front-loading and neatly stacks away under a work surface with any Miele tumble dryer. £494.50.

With the large range of washing machines and dryers on the market you can literally forget those Monday morning laundry blues. If you are faced with any problem at all it will be in choosing your washing machine and dryer from among so many.

When choosing consider first the life you lead, the space you have and the things you wash. Then you will have some idea whether to go partially or fully automatic, whether to have a small compact or larger, more complex washing machine with or without a built-in or stackable dryer; and whether your wash necessitates a model with pre-wash, superwhite, special woolen or synthetic programmes.

There are basically two types of modern washing machine—the automatic (either front or top-loading) and the twin tub. They both have basically the same wash sequence but some models now have a heater in the machine so that clothes can be completely dried in the same machine too—a worthwhile consideration if space is short.

It is usually a good idea to plumb in both automatic and semi-automatics, so that sink and tap are left free. The water supply can be hot and cold or cold only. Although cold fill machines require less plumbing they may be slightly more expensive to run and the programme may take longer.

The normal wash load for all machines is about 9-10lb but spin speeds often differ. The faster the spin the dryer the washing will be. However, machines with higher spin speeds tend to have a separate lower one for synthetic fabrics. Optional extras such as separate spin for hand-washed clothes and spin delay or anti-crease buttons are also well worth considering. Twin tubs are just as efficient but generally have only a 6-7lb wash load.

One of the best machines I have tested is the Miele 427 front-loading washing machine which fits under a work surface or can be stacked away with any Miele tumble dryer.

It has a 10lb wash load, 800 rpm spin speed, four programmes used in conjunction with variable temperature selector and is cold fill only. The Miele 427 costs £494.50.

If you do not have a massive wash load every week then finding a good small washing machine can be a problem. Unless you take a look at the new Bendix Compact 7159 that is. This small, front-loading automatic has a 4lb wash load, nine programmes and water level economy control. The only setback is the lack of detergent and fabric conditioner dispenser which means you have to put these in manually. The Bendix Compact 7159 costs about £185.

For a washing machine and dryer combination consider the Bosch UT386. It is an expensive but good washer/dryer with drop-down door and can take a 12lb wash load. 6lb drying load, 15 fully automatic washing programmes and three drying programmes. The Bosch UT386 has an 800 rpm spin speed and costs £560.

It is probably universally agreed that a new cooker is likely to be one of the most expensive and important appliances you will buy when fitting a kitchen. Buying the best you can afford is a good maxim if you have the space to accommodate it. Which is why my first cooker choice would be the New World Spectrum if only I had the room for a double-oven cooker.

It is a double-oven cooker of the luxury class, finished in white and brown vitreous enamel, with four large burners with instant spark ignition, two ovens—one large and one medium, digital clock and minute minder. Sola grill with three heat settings, normal, fast and super, that can be raised and lowered in one operation to the height most convenient for your cooking, and when finished, lowered flush to hotplate level; twin rotisserie with one central rod for roasting large joints and two other rods for cooking smaller items side by side; and a spacious storage drawer. The New World Spectrum costs a not surprising £823.41.

Refitting your kitchen could give you the chance to switch to a split-level cooker. For a really top-notch look the spacious-looking Cannon Courage Deluxe is hard to beat. Finished in brown and gold, to blend in with most kitchen colour schemes, this cooker has a glass drop-down door, electronically controlled ignition, oven lining and an old-fashioned but useful feature—a storage/plate warming drawer. The Cannon Courage Deluxe costs £298.14.

Split-level cookers also give the would-be cook maximum flexibility with hot cooking and food preparation. The traditional gas or electric hob can now be symmetrically placed, or staggered, with pan parking areas to relieve those pans that occur in the best run kitchen: warming plates and deep-fat fryers.

The Neff range of Domino hobs seem particularly well suited to a whole variety of cooking tasks and cost from about £50. Cleaning under the knobs and round the ignition panel is a fiddly chore which the designers might take

another look at. Someone had to take all those women who built-in ovens without upthrust in cause space it demands. Bell's The Belling Formula consists of a full-size built-in heated oven with a built-in grill. The difference that it does not have to turn the mid-of-a-kit the cooker becomes contained unit which stood on any suitable worktop, either in a kitchen or an existing with 600 mm worktops.

With this arrangement have all the advantage built-in (basically no) and upheaval. And a classification earlier than need for special wiring plug it into an ordi amp socket. The oven be built-in in the norm if preferred. An ingen at £238.29 for the oven £37.01 for the special the designers might take

Above left: the first stand-on, plug-in, built-in oven that works off a 13 amp plug. The Belling Formula G-90GOU oven, £258.29 with special casing kit £237.

Left: luxury double-oven gas cooker with unique Sola grill that can be raised and lowered in one operation to the most convenient height for you to cook.

The New World Spectrum, £823.41 available from ge showrooms throughout the country.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

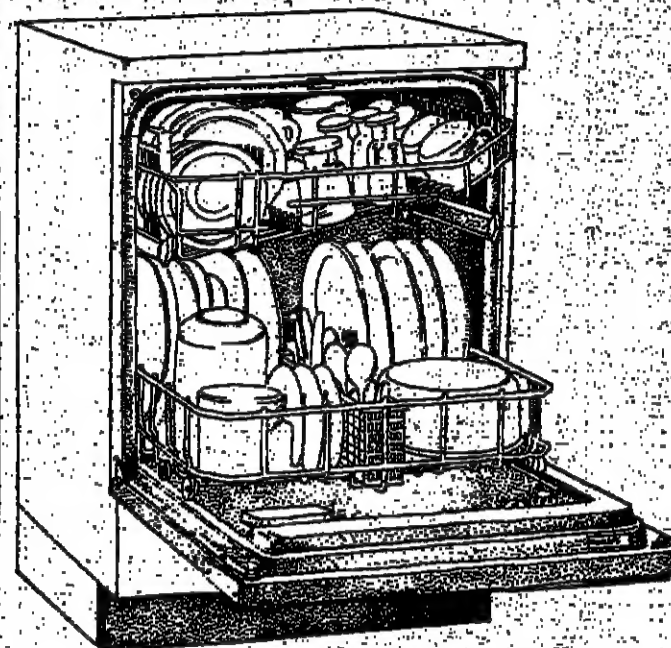
Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

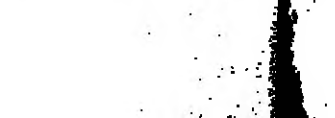
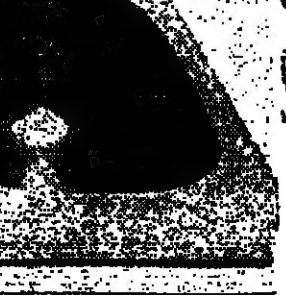
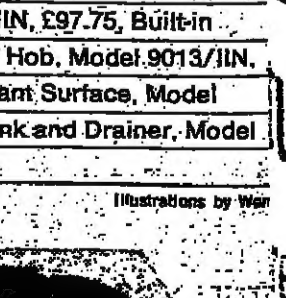
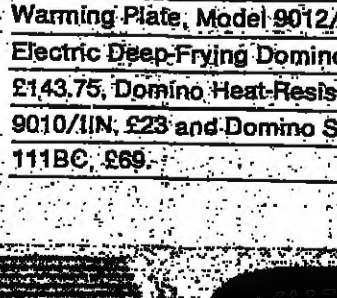
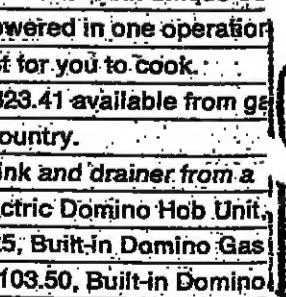
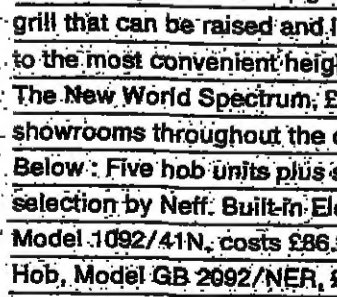
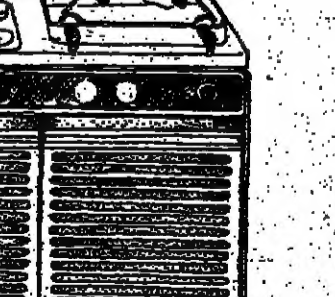
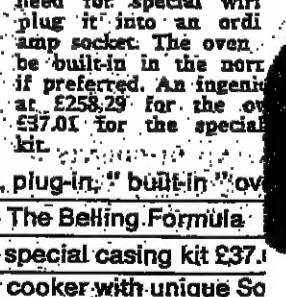
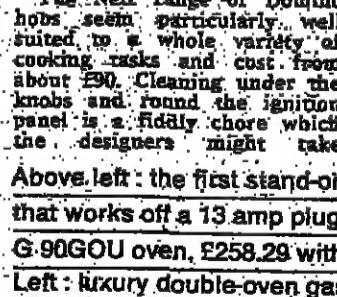
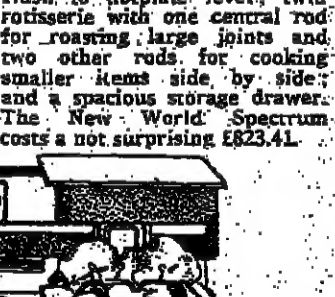
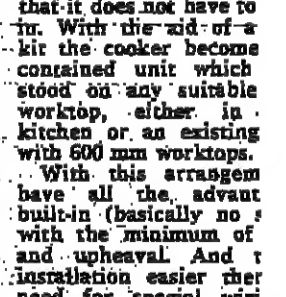
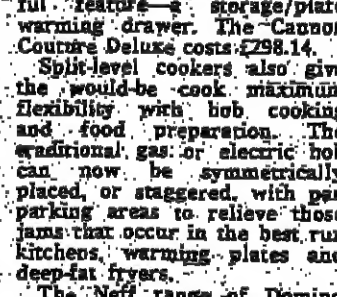
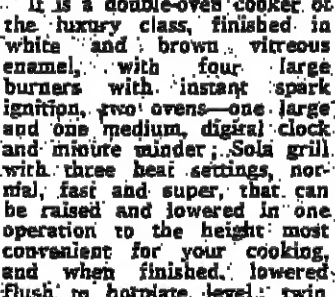
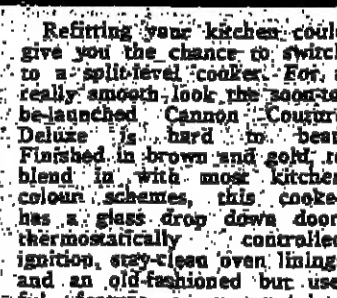
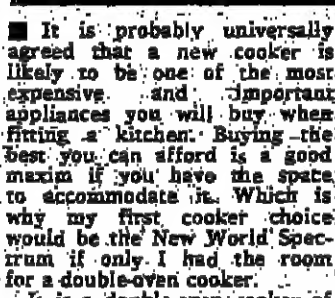
Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.

Below: Five hob units plus sink and drainer from a selection by Neff. Built-in Electric Domino Hob Unit, Model 1092/41N, costs £86.25; Built-in Domino Gas Hob, Model GB 2092/NER, £103.50; Built-in Domino Warming Plate, Model 9012/1IN, £97.75; Built-in Electric Deep-Frying Domino Hob, Model 9013/1IN, £143.75; Domino Heat-Resistant Surface, Model 9010/1IN, £23 and Domino Sink and Drainer, Model 111BC, £69.



This 12-place setting dish has four wash programmes, including gentle and intensive wash. The Philips 2000S £226.50.



STATE SHOPPING

for Scandinavia's
ZERO WINTERBEATING
FABRIC
LINING10,000
LUXURIOUS
Gaberdrine
Parka
CoatsTO CLEAR
£12.95

BEAT 720S

Make sure your winter is FREE!
From 720S each morning
No more Scrapping ON Ice!
No more Frozen Hand-1 No
more Executive (Annoyance)
Just fit the frost shield
across your screen at night.
The
special, non-scratch, suction cup hold
it fast. In the morning simply pull off and
drive away with a completely clear screen.
One special offer at 9.95 to be taken with
any order of 720S. Frost shield and screen
cleaner. Offer valid until 31st Dec. 1980.
Frost shield only 4.95. Don't forget the rear
screen cleaner. Price 4.95. Total 9.95.

FREE!

Full Colour
Catalogue
of Gifts
from 720S
with your
orderTERMINAL GIFTS LTD. (Dept. 720S)
801 Chambers, Chislehurst, Kent, SE26 5AB.

Special Offers on TYPEWRITERS, CALCULATORS, DICTATING MACHINES

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

MARBLE ARCH TYPEWRITER CO.

HOME & GARDEN

CONVERTIBLES

1. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18. 20. 22. 24. 26. 28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50. 52. 54. 56. 58. 60. 62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80. 82. 84. 86. 88. 90. 92. 94. 96. 98. 100. 102. 104. 106. 108. 110. 112. 114. 116. 118. 120. 122. 124. 126. 128. 130. 132. 134. 136. 138. 140. 142. 144. 146. 148. 150. 152. 154. 156. 158. 160. 162. 164. 166. 168. 170. 172. 174. 176. 178. 180. 182. 184. 186. 188. 190. 192. 194. 196. 198. 200. 202. 204. 206. 208. 210. 212. 214. 216. 218. 220. 222. 224. 226. 228. 230. 232. 234. 236. 238. 240. 242. 244. 246. 248. 250. 252. 254. 256. 258. 260. 262. 264. 266. 268. 270. 272. 274. 276. 278. 280. 282. 284. 286. 288. 290. 292. 294. 296. 298. 300. 302. 304. 306. 308. 310. 312. 314. 316. 318. 320. 322. 324. 326. 328. 330. 332. 334. 336. 338. 340. 342. 344. 346. 348. 350. 352. 354. 356. 358. 360. 362. 364. 366. 368. 370. 372. 374. 376. 378. 380. 382. 384. 386. 388. 390. 392. 394. 396. 398. 400. 402. 404. 406. 408. 410. 412. 414. 416. 418. 420. 422. 424. 426. 428. 430. 432. 434. 436. 438. 440. 442. 444. 446. 448. 450. 452. 454. 456. 458. 460. 462. 464. 466. 468. 470. 472. 474. 476. 478. 480. 482. 484. 486. 488. 490. 492. 494. 496. 498. 500. 502. 504. 506. 508. 510. 512. 514. 516. 518. 520. 522. 524. 526. 528. 530. 532. 534. 536. 538. 540. 542. 544. 546. 548. 550. 552. 554. 556. 558. 560. 562. 564. 566. 568. 570. 572. 574. 576. 578. 580. 582. 584. 586. 588. 590. 592. 594. 596. 598. 600. 602. 604. 606. 608. 610. 612. 614. 616. 618. 620. 622. 624. 626. 628. 630. 632. 634. 636. 638. 640. 642. 644. 646. 648. 650. 652. 654. 656. 658. 660. 662. 664. 666. 668. 670. 672. 674. 676. 678. 680. 682. 684. 686. 688. 690. 692. 694. 696. 698. 700. 702. 704. 706. 708. 710. 712. 714. 716. 718. 720. 722. 724. 726. 728. 730. 732. 734. 736. 738. 740. 742. 744. 746. 748. 750. 752. 754. 756. 758. 760. 762. 764. 766. 768. 770. 772. 774. 776. 778. 780. 782. 784. 786. 788. 790. 792. 794. 796. 798. 800. 802. 804. 806. 808. 810. 812. 814. 816. 818. 820. 822. 824. 826. 828. 830. 832. 834. 836. 838. 840. 842. 844. 846. 848. 850. 852. 854. 856. 858. 860. 862. 864. 866. 868. 870. 872. 874. 876. 878. 880. 882. 884. 886. 888. 890. 892. 894. 896. 898. 900. 902. 904. 906. 908. 910. 912. 914. 916. 918. 920. 922. 924. 926. 928. 930. 932. 934. 936. 938. 940. 942. 944. 946. 948. 950. 952. 954. 956. 958. 960. 962. 964. 966. 968. 970. 972. 974. 976. 978. 980. 982. 984. 986. 988. 990. 992. 994. 996. 998. 1000. 1002. 1004. 1006. 1008. 1010. 1012. 1014. 1016. 1018. 1020. 1022. 1024. 1026. 1028. 1030. 1032. 1034. 1036. 1038. 1040. 1042. 1044. 1046. 1048. 1050. 1052. 1054. 1056. 1058. 1060. 1062. 1064. 1066. 1068. 1070. 1072. 1074. 1076. 1078. 1080. 1082. 1084. 1086. 1088. 1090. 1092. 1094. 1096. 1098. 1100. 1102. 1104. 1106. 1108. 1110. 1112. 1114. 1116. 1118. 1120. 1122. 1124. 1126. 1128. 1130. 1132. 1134. 1136. 1138. 1140. 1142. 1144. 1146. 1148. 1150. 1152. 1154. 1156. 1158. 1160. 1162. 1164. 1166. 1168. 1170. 1172. 1174. 1176. 1178. 1180. 1182. 1184. 1186. 1188. 1190. 1192. 1194. 1196. 1198. 1200. 1202. 1204. 1206. 1208. 1210. 1212. 1214. 1216. 1218. 1220. 1222. 1224. 1226. 1228. 1230. 1232. 1234. 1236. 1238. 1240. 1242. 1244. 1246. 1248. 1250. 1252. 1254. 1256. 1258. 1260. 1262. 1264. 1266. 1268. 1270. 1272. 1274. 1276. 1278. 1280. 1282. 1284. 1286. 1288. 1290. 1292. 1294. 1296. 1298. 1300. 1302. 1304. 1306. 1308. 1310. 1312. 1314. 1316. 1318. 1320. 1322. 1324. 1326. 1328. 1330. 1332. 1334. 1336. 1338. 1340. 1342. 1344. 1346. 1348. 1350. 1352. 1354. 1356. 1358. 1360. 1362. 1364. 1366. 1368. 1370. 1372. 1374. 1376. 1378. 1380. 1382. 1384. 1386. 1388. 1390. 1392. 1394. 1396. 1398. 1400. 1402. 1404. 1406. 1408. 1410. 1412. 1414. 1416. 1418. 1420. 1422. 1424. 1426. 1428. 1430. 1432. 1434. 1436. 1438. 1440. 1442. 1444. 1446. 1448. 1450. 1452. 1454. 1456. 1458. 1460. 1462. 1464. 1466. 1468. 1470. 1472. 1474. 1476. 1478. 1480. 1482. 1484. 1486. 1488. 1490. 1492. 1494. 1496. 1498. 1500. 1502. 1504. 1506. 1508. 1510. 1512. 1514. 1516. 1518. 1520. 1522. 1524. 1526. 1528. 1530. 1532. 1534. 1536. 1538. 1540. 1542. 1544. 1546. 1548. 1550. 1552. 1554. 1556. 1558. 1560. 1562. 1564. 1566. 1568. 1570. 1572. 1574. 1576. 1578. 1580. 1582. 1584. 1586. 1588. 1590. 1592. 1594. 1596. 1598. 1600. 1602. 1604. 1606. 1608. 1610. 1612. 1614. 1616. 1618. 1620. 1622. 1624. 1626. 1628. 1630. 1632. 1634. 1636. 1638. 1640. 1642. 1644. 1646. 1648. 1650. 1652. 1654. 1656. 1658. 1660. 1662. 1664. 1666. 1668. 1670. 1672. 1674. 1676. 1678. 1680. 1682. 1684. 1686. 1688. 1690. 1692. 1694. 1696. 1698. 1700. 1702. 1704. 1706. 1708. 1710. 1712. 1714. 1716. 1718. 1720. 1722. 1724. 1726. 1728. 1730. 1732. 1734. 1736. 1738. 1740. 1742. 1744. 1746. 1748. 1750. 1752. 1754. 1756. 1758. 1760. 1762. 1764. 1766. 1768. 1770. 1772. 1774. 1776. 1778. 1780. 1782. 1784. 1786. 1788. 1790. 1792. 1794. 1796. 1798. 1800. 1802. 1804. 1806. 1808. 1810. 1812. 1814. 1816. 1818. 1820. 1822. 1824. 1826. 1828. 1830. 1832. 1834. 1836. 1838. 1840. 1842. 1844. 1846. 1848. 1850. 1852. 1854. 1856. 1858. 1860. 1862. 1864. 1866. 1868. 1870. 1872. 1874. 1876. 1878. 1880. 1882. 1884. 1886. 1888. 1890. 1892. 1894. 1896. 1898. 1900. 1902. 1904. 1906. 1908. 1910. 1912. 1914. 1916. 1918. 1920. 1922. 1924. 1926. 1928. 1930. 1932. 1934. 1936. 1938. 1940. 1942. 1944. 1946. 1948. 1950. 1952. 1954. 1956. 1958. 1960. 1962. 1964. 1966. 1968. 1970. 1972. 1974. 1976. 1978. 1980. 1982. 1984. 1986. 1988. 1990. 1992. 1994. 1996. 1998. 2000. 2002. 2004. 2006. 2008. 2010. 2012. 2014. 2016. 2018. 2020. 2022. 2024. 2026. 2028. 2030. 2032. 2034. 2036. 2038. 2040. 2042. 2044. 2046. 2048. 2050. 2052. 2054. 2056. 2058. 2060. 2062. 2064. 2066. 2068. 2070. 2072. 2074. 2076. 2078. 2080. 2082. 2084. 2086. 2088. 2090. 2092. 2094. 2096. 2098. 2100. 2102. 2104. 2106. 2108. 2110. 2112. 2114. 2116. 2118. 2120. 2122. 2124. 2126. 2128. 2130. 2132. 2134. 2136. 2138. 2140. 2142. 2144. 2146. 2148. 2150. 2152. 2154. 2156. 2158. 2160. 2162. 2164. 2166. 2168. 2170. 2172. 2174. 2176. 2178. 2180. 2182. 2184. 2186. 2188. 2190. 2192. 2194. 2196. 2198. 2200. 2202. 2204. 2206. 2208. 2210. 2212. 2214. 2216. 2218. 2220. 2222. 2224. 2226. 2228. 2230. 2232. 2234. 2236. 2238. 2240. 2242. 2244. 2246. 2248. 2250. 2252. 2254. 2256. 2258. 2260. 2262. 2264. 2266. 2268. 2270. 2272. 2274. 2276. 2278. 2280. 2282. 2284. 2286. 2288. 2290. 2292. 2294. 2296. 2298. 2300. 2302. 2304. 2306. 2308. 2310. 2312. 2314. 2316. 2318. 2320. 2322. 2324. 2326. 2328. 2330. 2332. 2334. 2336. 2338. 2340. 2342. 2344. 2346. 2348. 2350. 2352. 2354. 2356. 2358. 2360. 2362. 2364. 2366. 2368. 2370. 2372. 2374. 2376. 2378. 2380. 2382. 2384. 2386. 2388. 2390. 2392. 2394. 2396. 2398. 2400. 2402. 2404. 2406. 2408. 2410. 2412. 2414. 2416. 2418. 2420. 2422. 2424. 2426. 2428. 2430. 2432. 2434. 2436. 2438. 2440. 2442. 2444. 2446. 2448. 2450. 2452. 2454. 2456. 2458. 2460. 2462. 2464. 2466. 2468. 2470. 2472. 2474. 2476. 2478. 2480. 2482. 2484. 2486. 2488. 2490. 2492. 2494. 2496. 2498. 2500. 2502. 2504. 2506. 2508. 2510. 2512. 2514. 2516. 2518. 2520. 2522. 2524. 2526. 2528. 2530. 2532. 2534. 2536. 2538. 2540. 2542. 2544. 2546. 2548. 2550. 2552. 2554. 2556. 2558. 2560. 2562. 2564. 2566. 2568. 2570. 2572. 2574. 2576. 2578. 2580. 2582. 2584. 2586. 2588. 2590. 2592. 2594. 2596. 2598. 2600. 2602. 2604. 2606. 2608. 2610. 2612. 2614. 2616. 2618. 2620. 2622. 2624. 2626. 2628. 2630. 2632. 2634. 2636. 2638. 2640. 2642. 2644. 2646. 2648. 2650. 2652. 2654. 2656. 2658. 2660. 2662. 2664. 2666. 2668. 2670. 2672. 2674. 2676. 2678. 2680. 2682. 2684. 2686. 2688. 2690. 2692. 2694. 2696. 2698. 2700. 2702. 2704. 2706. 2708. 2710. 2712. 2714. 2716. 2718. 2720. 2722. 2724. 2726. 2728. 2730. 2732. 2734. 2736. 2738. 2740. 2742. 2744. 2746. 2748. 2750. 2752. 2754. 2756. 2758. 2760. 2762. 2764. 2766. 2768. 2770. 2772. 2774. 2776. 2778. 2780. 2782. 2784. 2786. 2788. 2790. 2792. 2794. 2796. 2798. 2800. 2802. 2804. 2806. 2808. 2810. 2812. 2814. 2816. 2818. 2820. 2822. 2824. 2826. 2828. 2830. 2832. 2834. 2836. 2838. 2840. 2842. 2844. 2846. 2848. 2850. 2852. 2854. 2856. 2858. 2860. 2862. 2864. 2866. 2868. 2870. 2872. 2874. 2876. 2878. 2880. 2882. 2884. 2886. 2888. 2890. 2892. 2894. 2896. 2898. 2900. 2902. 2904. 2906. 2908. 2910. 2912. 2914. 2916. 2918. 2920. 2922. 2924. 2926. 2928. 2930. 2932. 2934. 2936. 2938. 2940. 2942. 2944. 2946. 2948. 2950. 2952. 2954. 2956. 2958. 2960. 2962. 2964. 2966. 2968. 2970. 2972. 2974. 2976. 2978. 2980. 2982. 2984. 2986. 2988. 2990. 2992. 2994. 2996. 2998. 3000. 3002. 3004. 3006. 3008. 3010. 3012. 3014. 3016. 3018. 3020. 3022. 3024. 3026. 3028. 3030. 3032. 3034. 3036. 3038. 3040. 3042. 3044. 3046. 3048. 3050. 3052. 3054. 3056. 3058. 3060. 3062. 3064. 3066. 3068. 3070. 3072. 3074. 3

P regt
 2 X36 on
 sack regth
 "sack," us
 ens. 23.
 exchange fo
 n investm
 Tel. f
 U
 (contine)